

Social Security Bulletin

June 1959

Volume 22

Number 6

Money Income of Aged Persons: A 10-Year Review,
1948 to 1958

Federal Credit Unions: Twenty-Five Years
of Self-Help Security



THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939-48 were published in the SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOKS and, beginning with data for 1949, in the ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS to the BULLETIN. (The SUPPLEMENTS with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September BULLETIN, 1950-55; beginning with 1955 data, the SUPPLEMENT is a separate publication.) Statements in BULLETIN articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.



The BULLETIN is prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, under the editorial supervision of Josephine Merican and Angela Murray, Associate Editors. Suggestions or comments concerning the BULLETIN should be addressed to the Division of Program Research. The BULLETIN is planned with the advice and aid of an editorial advisory committee representing the units of the Social Security Administration.

Editorial Advisory Committee

Ida C. Merriam, *Chairman*
William E. Allen Thomas Hutton
Alvin M. David Helen R. Jeter
Lavinia Engle Dorothy Lally
Phyllis Hill Ellen McGuire
Robert J. Myers
James H. Scull
Ben H. Thompson



The *Social Security Bulletin* is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Price: \$2.75 a year in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; \$3.50 in all other countries; single copies, 25 cents. Price of the 1955 Supplement, 40 cents; 1956 Supplement, 45 cents; 1957 Supplement, 50 cents.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 8, 1956).

NOTE: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted, but citation of the *Social Security Bulletin* as the source is requested.

Social Security Bulletin



June 1959

Volume 22

Number 6

In this issue:

	Page
<i>Social Security in Review:</i>	
Program operations.....	1
Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services.....	15
Federal Council on Aging.....	15
<i>Money Income of Aged Persons: A 10-Year Review, 1948 to 1958</i> , by Lenore A. Epstein.....	3
<i>Federal Credit Unions: Twenty-Five Years of Self-Help Security</i> , by William E. Allen.....	12
<i>Notes and Brief Reports:</i>	
Federal grants to State and local governments, 1957-58....	16
Expenditures for assistance payments from State-local funds, 1957-58.....	22
<i>Current Operating Statistics</i>	25

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Secretary*

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, *Commissioner*

GEORGE K. WYMAN, *Deputy Commissioner*

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
VICTOR CHRISTGAU, *Director*

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
J. DEANE GANNON, *Director*

Bureau of Public Assistance
JAY L. RONEY, *Director*

Division of Program Research
IDA C. MERRIAM, *Director*

Children's Bureau
KATHERINE B. OETTINGER, *Chief*

Division of the Actuary
ROBERT J. MYERS, *Chief Actuary*

Appeals Council
JOSEPH E. McELVAIN, *Chairman*

Social Security in Review

Program Operations

NEARLY 7.2 million persons were reported as receiving aid under the five public assistance programs in March, about the same number as in February. This stability resulted from a combination of factors—seasonal influences, improvement in economic conditions, and continuation of the decline in the number of persons receiving old-age assistance, as well as under-reporting for Illinois for the special types of public assistance. The data for Illinois on both number of recipients and amount of payments are understated because of an administrative change in the processing of payments. The extent of the understatement is unknown.

In general assistance, the program most sensitive to changes in economic conditions, the number of persons receiving aid dropped 19,000, the first decrease in 6 months. A year earlier the number of recipients of general assistance rose 97,000. In aid to dependent children, about 15,000 more persons were aided in March than in February. Even with the exclusion of any effects of the understatement for Illinois, the increase in the national total was substantially less than that for March 1958.

In aid to the permanently and totally disabled there was an increase of 900 in the number of recipients. The number of persons receiving aid to the blind was virtually the same as in February. In old-age assistance the downward trend in the number of recipients continued with a decrease of 5,100; 36 States aided fewer aged persons in March than in February.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, increased \$2.6 million in March to \$310.7 million. Total payments were higher in all five programs. The greatest increase was that in aid to dependent children—\$954,000. Expenditures for general assistance, excluding vendor payments for medical care, rose \$635,000. The month's rise in payments under each of the other three programs was relatively small.

In the country as a whole the average payment per person rose 65 cents in aid to the blind, 38 cents in aid to the permanently and totally disabled,

18 cents in aid to dependent children, and 15 cents in old-age assistance. Approximately one-third of the change in the national average payment in aid to the blind resulted from higher payments in Missouri, where the maximum payment was raised from \$60 to \$65. Most of the State changes in average payments were small. For States with the largest changes, fluctuations in vendor payments for medical care were, as usual, largely responsible for the differences from the preceding month. Massachusetts reported a \$12 rise in the average payment for

	March 1959	February 1959	March 1958
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands)	12,827	12,675	11,461
Amount (in millions)	\$780.2	\$768.7	\$629.4
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)	\$71.84	\$71.62	\$65.17
Average old-age benefit awarded in month	\$81.67	\$84.33	\$73.12
Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands) :			
Old-age assistance	2,433	2,439	2,471
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,923	2,902	2,642
Aid to the blind	109	109	108
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	331	330	300
General assistance (cases)	480	480	452
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$64.34	\$64.19	\$61.29
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)	28.62	28.50	27.26
Aid to the blind	68.62	68.21	66.70
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	63.66	63.28	60.66
General assistance (per case)	69.19	67.83	61.08
Unemployment insurance (regular State programs):			
Initial claims (in thousands)	1,164	1,306	1,795
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands)	2,036	2,223	2,966
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$264.4	\$263.4	\$370.2
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$30.38	\$30.52	\$30.53

aid to the blind, primarily because of a substantial increase in vendor medical payments. A change in administrative procedures in Wisconsin brought a sizable increase in such payments, which was largely responsible for the \$11 increase in the average payment to recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled and for smaller increases in the other special types of public assistance in that State.

During March, Iowa began making vendor payments for medical care in the programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children. Beginning in November 1958, a "health allowance" of \$6 had been included in money payments to recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind; this allowance was discontinued with the initiation of vendor payments. Idaho also made its first vendor payments for medical care during March in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Texas increased by \$1 the maximums on payments under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. As a result of these changes the average money payment increased approximately \$1 in each program.

When West Virginia began basing assistance payments to recipients on 75 percent of their budget deficits, instead of 82 percent, the average payment per recipient decreased \$2.58 in old-age assistance, \$1.07 in aid to

dependent children, \$2.50 in aid to the blind, and \$2.61 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Average payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in North Dakota dropped noticeably; these decreases tended to offset the February increases that had resulted when amounts for 1959 real-estate taxes were included in payments to recipients who own homes.

The average payment per general assistance case rose an estimated \$1.36 for the Nation as a whole. Average payments increased in a majority of the 48 States for which such payments are computed. The changes ranged from a decrease of \$6.88 in Kentucky to a rise of \$6.83 in Rhode Island.

● About 12.8 million persons were receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program at the end of March —153,000 more than the number a month earlier. The increase was the largest since April 1958. Benefits were being paid at a monthly rate of \$780.2 million, about \$11.5 million higher than at the end of February.

Old-age (retired-worker) benefits showed the greatest numerical increase (84,600) from the February total. The number of wife's or husband's benefits increased by 25,200, child's benefits by 18,800, widow's or widower's benefits by 14,700, and dis-

ability (disabled-worker) benefits by 6,600. When each type of benefit is considered as a percentage of the number in current-payment status at the end of February, the increases range from 2.6 percent for disability benefits to 0.7 percent for mother's benefits.

About 244,000 monthly benefits were awarded in March, almost 61,000 more than in February and more than in any other month since April 1958. Because of the curtailment of statistical operations in December 1958 to facilitate benefit conversion operations, figures on benefits awarded in December were included in the figures for January 1959. The 765,000 monthly benefit awards recorded during the January-March quarter were more than in any other quarter except April-June 1957 and were almost equal to the number awarded in the first 3 years that monthly benefits were payable. Included in the quarterly total were 44,300 monthly benefit awards to wives, husbands, and children of disabled-worker beneficiaries; in all, 75,400 such awards have been made since September 1958.

Lump-sum death payments totaling \$15.0 million were awarded in March to 75,400 persons. About a quarter of a million lump-sum payments were recorded in January-March 1959; the average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards was \$205.52—\$4.58 more

(Continued on page 15)

	March 1959	February 1959	March 1958	Calendar year 1958	1957
Civilian labor force, ^{1,2} total (in thousands)	68,189	67,471	67,510	68,647	67,946
Employed	63,828	62,722	62,311	63,966	65,011
Unemployed	4,362	4,749	5,198	4,681	2,936
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ^{1,3}	\$368.6	\$365.4	\$347.1	\$354.4	\$347.9
Wage and salary disbursements	249.6	246.9	232.6	237.1	238.1
Proprietors' income	46.1	45.8	43.6	44.2	43.0
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	45.1	44.8	43.8	43.9	43.0
Social insurance and related payments	20.5	20.5	19.2	20.4	16.0
Public assistance	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
Other	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.6
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	7.8	7.7	6.6	6.7	6.6
Consumer price index, ^{1,4} all items (1947-49 = 100)	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	120.2
Food	117.7	118.2	120.8	120.2	115.6
Medical care	148.8	148.6	142.3	144.4	138.1

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of

Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 1957, page 9, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Money Income of Aged Persons: A 10-Year Review, 1948 to 1958

by LENORE A. EPSTEIN*

THE nature or source of an aged person's income—regardless of the total amount—is in itself one determinant of his economic welfare. Income that can be counted on for life may be used differently from the same amount of income that is clearly temporary in nature. This fact highlights the importance of the growth during the past decade in the number and proportion of aged persons receiving social insurance benefits.

At the end of 1958, according to preliminary data, 70 percent of all persons aged 65 and over received some income from social insurance or related programs. These 10.8 million beneficiaries were almost three times as numerous as the total number with income from employment (table 1). Of the 3.7 million who had earnings or were nonworking wives of earners, it is estimated that almost 2.5 million were receiving social insurance benefits too and therefore did not rely primarily on earnings for their livelihood. Moreover, substantially all other aged persons with earnings were eligible to receive benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program when they or their husbands retired. Public welfare agencies provided the major support for more than 1.8 million aged persons or one-eighth of the total. One in 10 aged persons had no income from employment or from social insurance or any other public income-maintenance program.

Employment of aged persons dropped more than seasonally between June and December 1958. With the growth of nearly half a million in the number drawing benefits under social insurance or related programs, however, the estimated number with income from either employment or social insurance remained constant at about 78 percent of the total.

In the 10-year period June 1948–June 1958, while the aged population increased by 3.6 million, the number receiving benefits under social insurance and related programs jumped by more than 8 million. The number estimated to be without money income or to have income solely from sources other than employment, social insurance, or assistance declined almost 2 million. The 50-percent increase in the proportion having some income from employment or social insurance represents a remarkable gain in economic security for one decade.

Total monthly benefit payments under social insurance and related programs probably accounted for more than one-third of the estimated aggregate money income of all persons aged 65 and over in 1958. Payments under all public income-maintenance programs—insurance and assistance—were almost certainly more than 40 percent of the aggregate income of the aged for the year.

Although much less remarkable than the growth in the number and proportion with some assured income, the reduction since 1948 in the proportion of aged persons with a very small cash income has been significant. The proportion who had less than \$1,000 declined from 74 percent in 1948 to 60 percent in 1957, but the number of persons actually increased to 8.8 million. In contrast, the number receiving at least \$3,000 more than doubled to reach 1.7 million. For the aged living by themselves as separate units—whether married couples or single individuals—there has also been significant improvement in income position according to available data for 1951–56. Throughout the entire decade the aged were gaining income more than enough to offset the loss of purchasing power of the dollar as recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index. Beneficiaries under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance tend to concentrate in the middle of

Table 1.—Estimates of number of persons aged 65 and over receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, December 1958¹

[Preliminary estimates; in thousands]

Source of money income ²	Total	Men	Women
1. Population aged 65 and over, total	15,380	6,990	8,390
2. Employment	3,680	2,110	1,570
Earners	2,810	2,110	700
Nonworking wives of earners	870		870
3. Social insurance and related programs ³	10,830	5,420	5,410
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	9,230	4,590	4,640
Railroad retirement program	590	300	290
Government employees' retirement programs	790	420	370
Veterans' compensation and pensions	1,240	710	530
4. Public assistance ⁴	2,510	940	1,570
5. No money income or income solely from other sources	1,610	240	1,370
6. Income from more than one of sources specified on lines 2-4	3,250	1,720	1,530

¹ Data relate to the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Persons with income from sources specified may also have received money income from other sources, such as interest, dividends, private pensions or annuities, or cash contributions from relatives.

² Because persons frequently have income from more than one of the sources specified, the sum of persons shown on lines 2-5 exceeds the total number in the population (line 1). The estimates of persons with income from more than one source are developed from survey data and are therefore subject to sampling and reporting errors, as well as the error inherent in projecting survey findings to additional population groups and different dates, errors that are relatively more significant for small estimates.

³ Persons with income from more than one of the programs listed are counted only once. Estimates of women beneficiaries under programs for government employees and veterans include the estimated number of beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of benefits.

⁴ Old-age assistance recipients and persons aged 65 and over receiving aid to the blind or to the permanently and totally disabled; includes a small number receiving vendor payments for medical care but no direct cash payment.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

* Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

the income range for aged persons.

These and many other facts relating to the economic security and resources of the aged are needed by legislators and others concerned with the problems and needs of the 15½ million Americans aged 65 and over. This article is intended to provide the basis for an appraisal of their present economic status and of changes during the past decade. It is based on data that have recently become available from a nationwide survey of beneficiaries made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, from the Bureau of the Census, from the Consumer Finances Surveys conducted for the Federal Reserve Board, and from the Civil Service Commission.

The first section of the article presents detailed estimates of the total number of aged persons with money income from employment, income-

maintenance programs, and certain other sources in June 1958 and 10 years earlier, and on the number owning their homes. June 1958 data are used for this analysis both because they are less subject to change than the preliminary estimates for the end of the year and because seasonal factors make them more comparable with the available data for 1948, which relate to June. The second section summarizes the latest data (1957) on the amount of income they receive and any comparable distributions for earlier dates.

Sources of Money Income

Social insurance and related programs.—Benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are by far the most frequent source of income for persons aged 65 and over. In June 1958, three-fifths of all aged persons in the United

States were receiving such benefits as retired workers or as aged wives, widows, or parents of deceased workers. An additional 1.6 million could have drawn benefits whenever they (or their husbands) retired. The number with benefits in current-payment status increased sixfold between June 1948 and June 1958 (table 2).

Benefits payable under other public programs because of the worker's retirement or death went to about 1.3 million persons aged 65 and over (including beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of benefits). More than half of the 1.3 million were beneficiaries under special staff retirement programs for Federal, State, or local government employees; the others received benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act. In mid-1958, disability payments to living veterans and monthly compensation or pensions to survivors of deceased veterans

Table 2.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, June 1948 and June 1958¹

Source of money income ²	Number (in thousands)						Percentage distribution					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	1948	1958	1948	1958	1948	1958	1948	1958	1948	1958	1948	1958
1. Population aged 65 and over, total.	11,540	15,190	5,500	6,930	6,040	8,260	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Employment.	3,830	3,950	2,410	2,310	1,420	1,640	33.2	26.0	43.8	33.3	23.5	19.9
Earners.	2,930	3,070	2,410	2,310	520	760	25.4	20.2	43.8	33.3	8.6	9.2
Nonworking wives of earners.	900	880			900	880	7.8	5.8			14.9	10.7
3. Social insurance and related programs.	2,330	10,360	1,290	5,220	1,040	5,140	20.2	68.2	23.4	75.3	17.2	62.2
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.	1,460	8,840	830	4,440	630	4,400	12.7	58.2	15.1	64.1	10.4	53.3
Railroad retirement program.	300	580	180	300	120	280	2.6	3.8	3.3	4.3	2.0	3.4
Government employees' retirement programs.	300	750	160	400	140	350	2.6	4.9	2.9	5.8	2.3	4.2
Veterans' compensation and pensions.	350	1,160	170	660	180	500	3.0	7.6	3.1	9.5	3.0	6.1
4. Public assistance. ³	2,400	2,520	1,060	960	1,340	1,560	20.8	16.6	19.3	13.9	22.2	18.9
5. No money income or income solely from other sources.	3,400	1,500	1,040	120	2,360	1,380	29.4	9.9	18.9	1.7	39.1	16.7
6. Income from more than one of sources in lines 2-4.	420	3,140	300	1,680	120	1,460	3.6	20.7	5.4	24.2	2.0	17.7
OASDI and employment. ⁴	270	1,900	210	990	910	910	2.3	12.5	14.3	1.0		11.0
Other programs and employment. ⁵		600		380	60	220		4.0	3.8	5.5		2.7
Old-age assistance and OASDI.		610		300	60	310	1.3	4.0	4.3	1.0		3.8
Other assistance and OASDI or related programs.	150	30	90	10	60	20	.2	1.6	.1			.2

¹ 1958 data for the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; 1948 data for the continental United States. Persons with income from sources specified may also have received money income from other sources, such as interest, dividends, private pensions or annuities, or cash contributions from relatives.

² Because persons frequently have income from more than one of the sources specified, the sum of persons shown on lines 2-5 exceeds the total number in the population (line 1). The estimates of persons with income from more than one source are developed from survey data and are therefore subject to sampling and reporting errors, as well as the error inherent in projecting survey findings to additional population groups and different dates, errors that are relatively more significant in the case of small estimates.

Estimates are not consistent with those published in the *Bulletin* for earlier periods because of the availability of new data. Estimates for December 1956, the last date for which this series was published, change as follows when revised to take account of the findings of the 1957 surveys of OASI beneficiaries and civil-service annuitants and to incorporate later estimates of aged persons receiving payments under programs for veterans and government employees:

Selected sources of money income	Number		
	(in thousands)	Original	Revised
Social insurance and related programs, net total.	8,510	8,240	
Men	4,340	4,210	
Women	4,170	4,030	

No money income or income solely from other sources, total.	1,490	2,420
Men	100	570
Women	1,390	1,850
Income from more than one of specified sources (lines 2-4), total.	1,900	2,560
Men	1,040	1,380
Women	860	1,180

³ Persons with income from more than one of the programs listed are counted only once. Unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and temporary disability insurance programs also provided income for an unknown number. Estimates of women beneficiaries under the railroad program (1948) and government employees' retirement and veterans' programs (1948 and 1958) include the estimated number of beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of benefits.

⁴ Old-age assistance recipients and persons aged 65 and over receiving aid to the blind or to the permanently and totally disabled; includes small number receiving vendor payments for medical care but no direct cash payment.

⁵ Excludes a small number with income from employment and OASDI and another insurance or related program; the figures on line 3 have already been adjusted for overlap among the insurance and related programs.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

erans went to nearly 1 million aged persons—to almost 1.2 million, when the wives of veterans on the benefit rolls are included.

On the basis of information from the nationwide survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries conducted late in 1957,¹ it is estimated that about 860,000 of the 8.8 million beneficiaries also received payments under one of the other public retirement programs or the program for veterans. It seems logical to assume that beneficiaries of the railroad retirement program were at least as likely as old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries—about 1 in 16 of the men and 1 in 20 of the women beneficiaries—to receive veterans' pensions or compensation. A special study of Federal civil-service annuitants whose annuities began on or before October 1, 1956, shows that 1 in 6 of the men aged 65 and over and 1 in 16 of the aged women annuitants were receiving veterans' pensions or compensation.² The provisions for veterans' civil-service preference presumably account for the fact that these rates were so much higher than those for old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries.

The net total of persons receiving some income from social insurance or related programs in mid-1958 was thus 10.4 million, or slightly more than two-thirds of all persons aged 65 and over, compared with 2.3 million, or one-fifth of the aged 10 years earlier. Major amendments to the Social Security Act in 1950, 1954, and 1956 extending old-age, survivors, and

disability insurance coverage—together with the gradual maturing of the system—account for the sixfold increase in the number of aged beneficiaries under this program. The number of beneficiaries under programs for railroad workers and government employees doubled during the 10 years. The number receiving veterans' compensation or pensions more than tripled primarily because many veterans of World War I had reached age 65—the age at which a veteran who has a 10-percent disability and is "not working or able to work more than half the usual hours at half the usual pay" is considered totally disabled for purposes of receiving a non-service-connected disability pension.

Some aged persons receive income-maintenance payments under workmen's compensation laws because of on-the-job injury or death of the breadwinner. Some of those in the labor force receive unemployment insurance or temporary disability insurance payments when they are laid off or ill. Although information is not available on the number receiving payments under these programs in 1958 or any recent year, it is believed to be small. Furthermore, some of these persons undoubtedly receive other social insurance benefits concurrently. At the most, inclusion of such persons might raise the total number of aged persons receiving benefits under social insurance or related programs by one-quarter of a million, or 2 percent, but probably the number to be added would be considerably smaller.

At the end of 1957, about 1 1/4 million persons were receiving payments under a private pension or deferred profit-sharing plan, and it is estimated that all but about 100,000 of them were aged 65 and over. It has been estimated that roughly 165,000, or 13 percent, had worked in non-covered employment or retired before they met the age or work requirements to qualify under the Federal program.³ Some below the retirement

age for receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits at the end of 1957 might later qualify. It was found in the 1957 survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries that 18.5 percent of the retired men and 7.5 percent of the retired women drawing benefits at the end of the year also received payments under private employer or union pension plans. This finding suggests that about 350,000 persons drawing private pensions were not eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. The survey sample covered, however, only beneficiaries who had drawn at least one old-age and survivors insurance benefit check by September 1956. Consequently, the proportion of all old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries receiving private pensions is probably underestimated, because recent retirees are more likely to have private pension rights than are those who have been on the rolls longer. It seems probable, therefore, that at least four-fifths of those receiving private employer or union pensions were old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries at the end of 1957.

By the end of 1958 there were probably 1 1/4 million persons aged 65 and over receiving private pensions. Ten years earlier the total number receiving private pensions was probably less than 400,000, and their pensions were much less likely to be supplementary to old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

Employment.—In June 1958, only 1 in 5 aged persons had paid work. Slightly more than one-fourth—compared with one-third in June 1948—had income from employment if women who are not themselves employed but married to earners are included. The total of almost 4 million with some income from employment in mid-1958 is nevertheless slightly larger than the comparable estimate for 1948. The diminishing importance of employment as an income source for aged persons would have been even greater had it not been for the long-term trend toward increased labor-force participation by older women.

The report of the Bureau of the Census on the labor force in June

¹ For highlights from preliminary tabulations on income received during the preceding year and brief description of the survey, see the *Social Security Bulletin*, August 1958. Data used in the present article on types of income received in the last month of the survey year were tabulated for the purpose of preparing these estimates and are being published for the first time. They relate to all beneficiaries aged 65 and over, including a small number widowed or separated during the year who were omitted from the published reports on income during the survey year.

² These figures are from unpublished data made available by the Civil Service Commission. See also *Report on Civil Service Annuitants Requested by Committee on Post Office and Civil Service*, House of Representatives, 85th Congress, Second Session, Committee Print, March 25, 1958.

³ See Alfred M. Skolnik and Joseph Zisman, "Growth in Employee Benefit Plans," *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1958, and "Growth in Employee Benefit Plans, 1954-57," *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1959.

1958 shows that, of all workers aged 65 and over, about 22 percent worked in agriculture and 78 percent in non-farm pursuits; of the aged men who were employed, 27 percent were in agriculture and 73 percent in non-farm work. Of the nonfarm male workers, 30 percent worked fewer than 35 hours a week. Part-time work generally brings small earnings, of course. Moreover, many older workers are on the job only part of the year, so that their annual earnings may be small even if they work a full week while on a job. In 1957 only about one-fifth of all men aged 65 and over and 4 percent of all aged women were year-round, full-time earners. Their annual income was roughly two and one-half to three times that for all aged persons — \$3,430 compared with \$1,420 for men and \$2,010 compared with \$740 for women.⁴

It is not surprising, therefore, that roughly 2.5 million aged persons with some income from employment were also receiving benefits under an income-maintenance program. According to the sample survey of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, about one-fourth of the men who received a benefit check for the last month of the survey year had some earnings in that month and more than one-fifth of the women beneficiaries were earners or wives of earners.⁵ More than a third of the retired beneficiaries had some earnings during the preceding year. Beneficiaries of other public retirement programs would probably be about as likely to work as old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries: Their higher average benefit levels make supplementation somewhat less urgent, but this may be offset by the

fact that earnings outside the railroad industry (regardless of amount) do not generally result in suspension of railroad retirement benefits (other than survivor benefits) and earnings in industry generally have no effect on pensions of former Government employees. The male annuitants aged 65 and over of the Federal civil-service retirement system (studied in 1957) reported earnings almost as frequently as did old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries but female annuitants reported earnings only about half as often as women drawing old-age and survivors insurance benefits based on their own earnings record.

That the liberalizations in the "retirement test" provisions have had a significant effect on employment of persons drawing benefits is suggested by the fact that the proportion of retired workers (with old-age and survivors insurance benefits in current-payment status) with earnings was almost twice as large late in 1957 as in the fall of 1951, according to the national sample surveys conducted in those years. The age at which full benefits were payable regardless of earnings was 75 in 1951 and 72 in 1957.⁶ In 1951 benefits were, in essence, not payable for any month in which a beneficiary under age 75 earned \$50 or more in covered employment. In 1957 benefits were not payable for 1 or more months to a beneficiary under age 72 who earned more than \$1,200 from any source, except that they were not withheld for any month in which he neither earned more than \$80 in wages nor rendered substantial services in self-employment.

Public assistance and support by relatives.—With the rapid expansion of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, old-age assistance serves increasingly to supplement insurance benefits that do not meet the needs of aged persons as measured by State standards of need. Most often there is supplementation because the insurance benefits

⁴ Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Series P-57, Labor Force*, No. 192, and Series P-60, *Consumer Income*, No. 30.

⁵ The exclusion from the sample of beneficiaries on the rolls less than a year might be expected, on the one hand, to result in an underestimate of the number with earnings, because the retired workers included in the survey were 1 year older, on the average, than all retired beneficiaries. On the other hand, it is possible that many aged persons stop work and apply for benefits only because of illness, and they may later reenter the labor market and find at least part-time work.

are small as a result of low average earnings, in other instances because of medical care or other special needs. In June 1958, when 1 in every 6 aged persons—2.5 million—received old-age assistance or aid to the blind, a fourth of them were old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries; in 1948, when more than 1 in every 5 of the aged received assistance, only one-sixteenth of this group was on the beneficiary rolls.⁷

The estimate for June 1958 was prepared by extrapolating data reported by the States for February 1958. The distribution of the cases between men and women is based on the findings of the 1957 beneficiary survey made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

In June 1958, four-fifths of the men and three-fifths of the women with no income from employment or social insurance received public assistance. Ten years earlier, fewer than half the men in this situation and slightly more than a third of the women were on the assistance rolls. This change probably reflects some liberalization of State assistance standards and possibly also the fact that persons without income from employment or social insurance in 1958 were older, on the average, than those in 1948 and therefore more likely to have special needs. During the same 10 years the proportion of aged persons having some income from employment or social insurance increased about 50 percent (from 63 percent to 90 percent for men and from 40 percent to 69 percent for women). Both developments reflect the striking improvement in public income-maintenance provisions.

Cash contributions from relatives or friends not living in the same household appear rather negligible as an income source for aged persons as a group. According to the 1957 survey, only 5 percent of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary couples and single retired men and 12 percent of the nonmarried women beneficiaries were helped at any time

⁷ See Sue Ossman, "Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," *Social Security Bulletin*, September 1958, for additional detail on the numbers receiving insurance benefits and old-age assistance concurrently.

during the preceding year by cash contributions from relatives outside the household. Other beneficiaries had medical bills paid by such relatives.

Information from earlier studies suggests that cash contributions would not be any more important for nonbeneficiaries than for beneficiaries. Persons still in the labor force on a reasonably full-time basis are less likely than other aged persons to need help from relatives, and those on public assistance rolls are apparently less likely to have relatives able to contribute.⁸

Some form of subsidization by relatives with whom an aged person shares a home is probably much more common. In the spring of 1958, it is estimated from Bureau of the Census reports, more than two-fifths of all persons aged 65 and over were in households with relatives other than the spouse or minor children. The proportion was higher for women than for men, as would be expected, because their incomes are lower and they are older and more likely to be widowed. The 1957 beneficiary survey found fewer than a fourth of the retired couples sharing a home with relatives but more than two-fifths of the nonmarried retired workers and almost half the aged widows. Information collected on the financial arrangements of members of these households, when analyzed, should throw light on the extent to which the aged are partially supported by relatives living with them and the extent to which the aged may contribute to the support of others.

Asset income. — According to the findings of the 1957 survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, nearly three-fourths of all beneficiary couples, three-fifths of the nonmarried women beneficiaries, and half of the single male retired workers had some liquid assets—that is, they had cash in bank accounts, postal savings, shares in savings and loan associations or credit unions, stocks, bonds, mortgages on real estate, and loans

⁸ For a discussion of data from a number of surveys conducted in the early 1950's, see Lenore A. Epstein, "Economic Resources of Persons Aged 65 and Over," *Social Security Bulletin*, June 1955.

to others.⁹ Income from assets, defined to comprise net rents, dividends, and interest (including accrued interest on savings accounts), was received at some time during the year by more than half of all old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries—roughly four-fifths the number having some liquid assets. Similar information is not available for the total aged population, but it seems probable that the proportion with income

small amounts of income. A survey made for the Federal Reserve Board early in 1957 found that 45 percent of all spending units headed by a person aged 65 or over had financial assets of less than \$500 or none at all and that 35 percent had \$2,000 or more (including 11 percent with holdings of \$10,000 or more). Of this latter group, two-fifths had annual money income of at least \$5,000 and one-fifth had \$3,000-\$5,000; of the aged spending units whose financial assets amounted to less than \$1,000, 90 percent had incomes of less than \$3,000.¹⁰

The median amount of liquid assets¹¹ held by old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries with such assets at the end of 1957 was \$2,800 for couples, \$2,600 for widows, and \$1,950 for single retired workers. Two-thirds of the couples and of the widows and three-fourths of the single retired workers had no money income or less than \$75 per person for the year in the form of interest, dividends, or net rents.

Some aged persons receive periodic payments under individual annuities and supplementary life insurance contracts. At the end of 1957, an estimated 1½ million persons of all ages were receiving such payments. A considerable number were probably aged widows without income from earnings or social insurance, but many were also younger persons benefiting under family-income policies.

Homeownership. — The home is far and away the most important asset of older persons—even though non-married persons are much less likely

Table 3.—*Extent of homeownership, living arrangements of owners, and equity in nonfarm homes for aged OASI beneficiaries, by type, 1957*

Item	Bene- ficiary couples ¹	Single retired bene- ficiaries	Aged widow bene- ficiaries
Percent of all beneficiaries owning homes.....	70.5	32.4	45.8
No relatives in home.....	55.9	19.3	26.9
Relatives in home.....	14.6	13.1	18.9
Median amount of equity ² in nonfarm homes owned by beneficiaries.....	\$8,100	\$6,100	\$8,000

¹ Couples with the husband a retired worker, whether or not the wife was entitled to benefits. Includes also a small number with the wife the retired worker and the husband not entitled to benefits.

² Owner's estimate of current value, less any mortgage or other debt on home.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1957 beneficiary survey.

from assets was at least as high for older workers and for persons receiving benefits under other retirement or survivor programs. If so, even if all persons primarily dependent on public assistance and half the others without income from employment or social insurance were assumed to be entirely without assets, the proportion of all aged persons with some income from assets would approach 50 percent.

The number with interest, dividends, or rents is not, however, an indicator of economic welfare. All evidence points to the fact that a very small proportion of the aged have large holdings and receive large returns on their investments and that the great majority have modest holdings from which they receive only

⁹ See "Assets and Net Worth of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Highlights From Preliminary Data, 1957 Survey," *Social Security Bulletin*, January 1959.

¹⁰ See "Survey of Consumer Finances: The Financial Position of Consumers," *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, August 1957 and September 1958. Cross tabulation of asset holders by income is unpublished. Financial assets are defined to include checking accounts, savings deposits, savings and loan and credit union shares, all types of bonds, and corporate stock. The spending unit is defined to include all related persons living in the same dwelling who pool their incomes for major expenses and also persons living alone.

¹¹ Defined to include all types of stocks and bonds and personal notes held by the beneficiary—a broader definition of liquid assets than in the Surveys of Consumer Finances.

to own a home than to have some liquid assets. Equity in their home has traditionally accounted for a major portion of the net worth of aged persons. Among old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, for example, at the end of 1957 more than two-thirds of all couples, nearly half the widows, and one-third of the other beneficiaries owned their homes (table 3). When the small number of owned farm homes is excluded, it is found that the median equity exceeded \$8,000 for retired couples and widows and \$6,000 for the nonmarried retired beneficiaries.

Because most of the homes owned by aged persons are mortgage free—87 percent in the case of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries in 1957—the current housing costs of most of the homeowners should be relatively modest, making it possible for them to stretch their cash incomes farther than nonowners having the same amount. It is noteworthy, however, that the lower the income, the less common was homeownership.

Table 4.—*Percentage of aged OASI beneficiaries owning home, by total money income from all sources, and income other than OASI benefits, 1957*

Item	Bene-ficiary cou-ples ¹	Single re-tired be-ne-ficiaries	Aged widow be-ne-ficiaries
Total	70.5	32.4	45.8
Money income, all sources:			
Less than \$1,200	64.5	27.6	40.7
1,200–2,399	69.7	35.9	53.5
2,400 or more	73.2	44.6	68.0
Money income other than OASI benefits:			
None	54.7	19.4	30.3
Some	71.0	35.2	50.7

¹ Couples with the husband a retired worker, whether or not the wife was entitled to benefits. Includes also a small number with the wife the retired worker and the husband not entitled to benefits.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1957 beneficiary survey.

Among old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, this differential was particularly marked among single retired-worker and widow beneficiaries (table 4). It is noteworthy also that beneficiaries whose only income came from old-age and survivors insurance benefits were much less likely to own their home than beneficiaries with some income

from other sources, although the amount of such extra income had no apparent relationship to ownership.

Aged persons who maintain a home by themselves—whether they own or rent—are usually considered the more well-to-do among the aged. Because of the relationship of homeownership to income, therefore, homeownership might be presumed more common among those living by themselves than among those living with relatives. The findings from the beneficiary survey bear out this assumption but to a lesser degree than might have been anticipated. Seven out of 10 of the beneficiary couples living by themselves were homeowners, compared with 6 out of 10 couples not living alone. Among nonmarried beneficiaries there was even less difference; the corresponding proportions of homeowners were 38 percent and 34 percent, respectively. Indeed, more than one-fifth of the homeowning couples and two-fifths of the nonmarried homeowners shared their home with relatives (table 3). These proportions may reflect the fact that, though the home is sometimes shared because of financial pressure, it is also shared because children may not have married and moved out, a desire for companionship, or need for care in case of illness.

Size of Income

By its very nature, retirement income tends to be small. The average benefit paid to retired workers under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, for example, was \$71.62 for February 1959, after the increase of approximately 7 percent provided by the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act went into effect. For aged widows the average was \$55.88. Moreover, according to the 1957 beneficiary survey, benefits provide practically all the money income of about one-fourth of the aged beneficiaries.

Payments under other social insurance programs tend to be larger, as shown by the averages in table 5. Federal civil-service annuitants, who are in a relatively favorable position, are about as likely as old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries to be primarily dependent on their benefit. The special survey of this group

conducted in 1957 shows that, of all employee annuitants retired before October 1956, 28 percent had no income other than their civil-service annuity. For the whole group, the annuity constituted 59 percent of total income.

Table 5.—*Average monthly payments to retired-worker beneficiaries under three social insurance programs, to veterans of World War I receiving pensions, and to old-age assistance recipients, June 1948 and June 1958*

Program	Average monthly payment	
	June 1948	June 1958
Retired workers under:		
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	\$25.13	\$65.66
Railroad retirement ¹	70.13	114.92
Federal civil-service retirement ²	89.25	144.53
Veterans of World War I receiving pensions ³	62.53	76.54
Old-age assistance recipients	38.18	61.92

¹ Employee annuities, whether retirement was on account of age or disability.

² Based on average annual annuity rate at the end of June, for persons receiving regular annuities who retired on account of age or disability.

³ Average payment for fiscal years 1947–48 and 1957–58 to all World War I veterans receiving pensions for non-service-connected disability, regardless of age. Pension rate at attainment of age 65 was \$72 in 1948, \$78.75 in 1958.

Source: Reports by administrative agencies.

As previously noted, only about one-fifth of all aged men, or less than half of those with work experience in a year, are full-time earners. Moreover, relatively few persons have assets of sufficient size to yield substantial income.

Income of persons.—Translated into a distribution by size of income, the facts previously presented mean that about three-fifths of all persons aged 65 and over had less than \$1,000 in money income in 1958 and that another one-fifth received \$1,000–\$2,000 (table 6). Of the men, 2 in 5 had less than \$1,000 and 1 in 3 had \$2,000 or more. The survey data do not include aged persons in institutions—estimated at roughly 400,000—who characteristically have incomes below the average.

The latest data on the income of the aged published by the Bureau of the Census relate to 1957, but advance reports on 1958 incomes for the

Table 6.—Percentage distribution of persons aged 65 and over by total money income in 1948 and 1957, by sex

[Continental United States; noninstitutional population]

Money income class	Total		Men		Women		1957		
	1948		1948		1948				
	In 1948 dollars	In 1957 dollars ¹	In 1948 dollars	In 1957 dollars ¹	In 1948 dollars	In 1957 dollars ¹			
Number ² (in thousands)	11,590	11,590	14,570	5,500	5,500	6,660	6,100	6,100	7,910
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$1,000 ³	73.7	68.1	60.3	55.6	48.2	37.7	89.9	86.0	79.3
Zero	31.8	31.8	17.5	10.9	10.9	4.8	50.6	50.6	28.2
\$1-499	21.1	19.1	16.0	20.7	19.1	9.1	21.4	19.1	21.8
500-999	20.6	17.2	26.8	23.7	18.2	23.8	17.8	16.3	29.3
1,000-1,499	13.1	16.5	20.2	20.0	23.8	28.3	6.8	10.0	13.4
1,000-1,499	8.5	11.6	12.9	12.7	15.8	17.4	4.6	7.8	9.0
1,500-1,999	4.6	4.9	7.3	7.3	8.0	10.9	2.2	2.2	4.4
2,000-2,999	6.8	6.7	7.9	12.3	11.6	12.8	1.7	2.2	3.7
3,000-4,999	4.3	5.7	6.9	8.1	10.7	12.5	1.0	1.1	2.3
5,000 or more	2.2	3.0	4.7	3.9	5.5	8.7	.5	.7	1.4

¹ Estimated roughly by converting the limits of each income class in 1948 to 1957 dollars on the basis of the change in the BLS consumer price index and then recalculating the number of persons at each revised income level.

² Estimated totals in survey months—April 1949 and March 1958; original estimates for April 1949 adjusted to correspond to most recent population estimates.

³ Includes a small number who reported a net loss for the year. The proportion with zero income is probably overstated; see text discussion.

Source: For distribution in current prices, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*: Series P-60, *Consumer Income*, Nos. 6 and 30; for revised population estimates, Series P-25, *Population Estimates*, No. 98.

whole population recently released by the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board¹² suggest that the distribution of consumer income for 1958 was similar to that in 1957 and 1956. For the aged, gains in the number receiving social insurance benefits and in the size of the average benefit were probably offset by the continuing decline in labor-force participation by aged men. With the 1959 rise in benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the distribution for this year should appear somewhat more favorable.

The data show substantial improvement in dollar terms since 1948. When the 1948 distributions are adjusted for the 17-percent price rise recorded by the BLS consumer price index, however, the gain is less marked. It is not possible to measure the price rise precisely as it affected the aged. The index probably yields an understatement of this rise because items such as medical care, which have increased in cost much more than the other consumer goods and services, claim a relatively larger

share of the resources of persons aged 65 and over than of the worker's family whose expenditure patterns form the basis of the consumer price index. It is also possible that the aged and other low-income groups whose expenditures for current family living normally take all or nearly all their income find adjustment to rising prices more difficult than groups with higher income.

Such summary data on the distribution of income by size are useful indicators in planning programs relating to the needs of indigent individuals, even though they show as without money income married women who are supported entirely by their husbands.

In the preceding analysis of income sources, wives were treated as having income from employment or social insurance if their husbands had such income. If a similar procedure could have been followed with data on amount of income and half the husband's income were to be allocated to his wife, it is probable that the majority of the wives classified as without income (about two-fifths of all aged wives) would remain at the bottom of the income range because more than half the married men received less than \$2,000 (table 7). It

is particularly significant, however, that nearly half the women classified as without income in 1958 were single, widowed, or divorced. This group, 14 percent of all aged women in 1958,

Table 7.—Distribution of persons aged 65 and over by money income in 1956, by sex and marital status

[Continental United States; noninstitutional population; in thousands]

Money income class and place of residence	Aged men		Aged women			
	Total	Married	Total	Married		
Total	6,580	4,580	2,000	7,720	2,860	4,860
Less than \$2,000	4,340	2,720	1,620	7,200	2,800	4,400
Zero	370	140	230	2,210	1,190	1,020
Nonfarm	300	120	180	1,910	980	930
Farm	70	20	50	300	210	90
1-1,999	3,970	2,580	1,390	4,900	1,610	3,380
Nonfarm	3,260	2,080	1,180	4,480	1,380	3,100
Farm	710	500	210	510	230	280
2,000-3,999	1,410	1,140	270	390	40	350
Nonfarm	1,170	920	250	370	40	330
Farm	240	220	20	20	(2)	20
4,000 or more	830	710	120	130	10	120

¹ All persons on farms with incomes of \$2,000 or more included in the \$2,000-\$3,999 group because no breakdown is available.

² Less than 5,000.

Source: Derived from data in table 5, in Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*: Series P-20, *Population Characteristics*, No. S1.

must have lived with adult children, other relatives, or friends who maintained them.

Income of aged couples and individuals living alone.—For many purposes, of course, distributions of the aged by size of income are more meaningful if presented for couples or other aged persons who live alone and for couples or other aged individuals who share a home with relatives. Unfortunately, Bureau of the Census data are usually presented either for persons only or for all families with an aged head.

Such family income data are difficult to interpret because the family members may not form a meaningful economic unit. The income total may include substantial amounts of income received by younger family members. Moreover, aged persons who are not family heads (or their wives), and who are likely to have the smallest incomes, are in effect "lost" in such an analysis. The Social Security Administration therefore purchased from the Bureau of the

¹² Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1959, and Federal Reserve Board, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, March 1959.

Census special tabulations of 1956 income data for husband-wife families with head aged 65 or over and also for aged men and women living alone or with nonrelatives. Similar data are available only for 1951. For that year, the Bureau of the Census carried out for the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California a nationwide survey of the aged with the married couple as the

presence of relatives other than the wife has on size of income. The fact that, contrary to the situation in the general population, the family income distribution is less favorable for aged husband-wife families than for other families with aged head suggests that much of the income of the latter is contributed by other members. Nearly three-fourths of the "other" families had an aged woman as head and barely a fifth reported the head as employed.

Comparison of the distribution of couples with and without relatives in the household according to the money income of the head gives further evidence that data on the income of all families with aged head cannot be interpreted with precision. As shown by the following figures, there were no significant differences in the income of the family head for aged couples when there were other relatives in the home and when there were not.

Table 8.—*Families with head aged 65 or over by total money income in 1956 and by employment status of head in March 1957, by family status*

[Continental United States; noninstitutional population; numbers in thousands]

Money income of family and employment status of head	Husband-wife families				Other families ²	
	All families	With relatives in household				
		Total	Without relatives in household ¹	With relatives in household		
Number.....	5,741	4,202	3,071	1,221	1,449	
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Less than \$2,000.....	39.7	41.6	48.3	23.3	34.1	
2,000-3,099.....	28.3	28.4	29.7	24.8	28.0	
4,000-5,999.....	15.5	14.7	12.6	20.4	17.9	
6,000 or more.....	16.5	15.3	9.4	31.4	20.0	
Median income:						
All families.....	\$2,550	\$2,420	\$2,080	\$4,200	(?)	
With head employed ³	2,066	1,790	(?)	(?)	276	
With head not employed ⁴	3,675	2,502	(?)	(?)	1,173	

¹ Includes a small number with own children under age 18; 180,000 husband-wife families with aged head had children.

² 393,000 families with male head and 1,056,000 with female head.

³ Not available.

⁴ In survey week, March 1957.

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*; Series P-20, *Population Characteristics*, No. 83, and Series P-60, *Consumer Income*, No. 27; and unpublished tabulations prepared for the Social Security Administration.

basic economic unit, designed to yield money income data for aged couples and individuals, whether living alone or sharing a home with relatives.¹³

Certain problems of interpretation are illustrated by the income data based on the special tabulations for 1956 (table 8). For married couples they show clearly the effect that the

¹³ For detailed findings, see Peter O. Steiner and Robert Dorfman, *The Economic Status of the Aged*, University of California Press, 1957.

The family head provided, on the average, about four-fifths of the income of the couple—as measured by median figures for couples who did not share a home with relatives—according to the Bureau of the Census data. The proportion is somewhat less than that for married couples of all ages, probably because aged women are nowadays more likely than younger women to have income in their own name because of the social insurance programs.

On a per capita basis, both the 1951 and the 1956 incomes of aged individuals living alone or with nonrelatives were somewhat less than half those of couples with an aged head, judged by the median amounts (table 9). The improvement from 1951 to 1956 was smallest for the aged men not living with relatives and most substantial for the aged women. Nevertheless, for both the men and the women as well as the couples not living with relatives, the proportion with incomes of less than \$500 per person dropped by at least 50 percent. For women and for couples the proportion having as much as \$2,500 per person about doubled. This gain was the more significant because the price rise during the 5-year period was moderate (about 5 percent according to the consumer price index).

Similar statistics from the Bureau of the Census are not available on the total income of couples who do not live by themselves. Information collected in the survey made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on 1957 income of beneficiaries shows, however, that those who shared a home with relatives had considerably lower incomes than those living alone. The point is illustrated by the following data for beneficiary couples.

Income of head	Without relatives	With relatives
Percent with:		
Less than \$2,000.....	58.0	58.9
6,000 or more.....	7.3	6.6
Median amount.....	\$1,650	\$1,580

Money income	Percentage distribution	
	Without relatives	With relatives
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Less than \$1,200.....	12.1	17.4
1,200-1,799.....	20.4	25.4
1,800-2,399.....	19.6	21.8
2,400-2,999.....	15.1	11.5
3,000-3,999.....	15.7	11.0
4,000-4,999.....	6.3	6.8
5,000 or more.....	10.7	6.1

¹⁴ It was assumed that the 1956 income data for all aged were directly applicable to 1957, which may lower the distribution, and that institutional residents have the same income as noninstitutional residents, which may raise it.

there can be no question that they are real. The following tabulation shows for all aged couples living by themselves and for unrelated elderly individuals in specified income classes the percentage drawing old-age and survivors insurance benefits:

Money income	Percent
Couples living alone:	
Less than \$1,500	47.7
1,500-5,000	96.7
5,000 or more	52.0
Unrelated individuals:	
Less than \$1,000	37.2
1,000-3,000	87.5
3,000 or more	54.0

Aggregate Income

Monthly benefit payments to persons aged 65 and over under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the railroad retirement programs aggregated \$7.3 billion during the year 1958 (\$6.7 billion and \$0.6 billion). Under retirement programs for public employees and compensation and pension programs for veterans, it is estimated roughly that payments to persons aged 65 and over amounted to more than \$1½ billion but less than \$2 billion. Cash payments to aged persons under the public assistance program totaled \$1.7 billion.

Because of the great interest in the contribution of social insurance and public assistance to the support of the aged, it is useful to try to relate such payments to the total money in-

come of all aged persons in the United States. There is no basis for estimating separately the aggregate income of aged persons from various sources such as employment, assets, private pensions, or cash contributions from relatives. Given the Bureau of the Census data on the income distribution of the aged population in 1957, however, it is possible to estimate, very roughly, that their total income from all sources for the calendar year 1958 was \$24-\$27 billion.¹⁵

Payments under social insurance and related programs would then have amounted to 33-39 percent of this total, depending on the assumptions made about the aggregate amount of such payment and the extent of underreporting of income in the Bureau of the Census survey. Total payments under all public income-maintenance programs, including public assistance, were almost certainly more than 40 percent of the aggregate income of all aged persons in 1958.

¹⁵ This range is calculated from Bureau of the Census data on the 1957 income of aged persons in the noninstitutional population of the continental United States. The distribution of 1957 income for aged men and women yields mean income figures of \$2,100 and \$800, respectively. On the assumption that average incomes in 1958 were the same as in 1957 and that they can be applied to the aged population in the total United States, the aggregate would be \$21.7 billion. Adjustment to take account of the underreporting known to exist in field surveys of income raises the total to \$24-\$27 billion.

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of couples with head aged 65 or over and of unrelated individuals aged 65 and over, by money income in 1951 and 1956

[Continental United States; noninstitutional population]

Money income class	Aged couples without relatives in household		Aged persons living alone or with nonrelatives			
			Men		Women	
	1951	1956	1951	1956	1951	1956
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500	15.2	6.3	33.2	16.8	46.0	22.3
500-999	20.1	9.8	35.5	36.3	34.9	36.7
1,000-1,499	16.2	18.8	9.7	15.8	8.2	18.3
1,500-1,999	10.4	13.4	5.8	11.0	4.8	9.6
2,000-2,499	8.4	11.0	4.2	7.0	2.6	4.3
2,500-2,999	5.3	8.3	3.1	3.9	.9	1.7
3,000-4,999	15.9	17.4	6.2	7.2	1.3	5.0
5,000-9,999	6.2	11.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3
10,000 or more	2.3	3.3	.8	(1)	(1)	.8
Median income	\$1,460	\$2,080	\$740	\$960	\$560	\$880

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: For 1956, Bureau of the Census, unpublished tabulations; for 1951, Peter O. Steiner and Robert Dorfman, *The Economic Status of the Aged*, University of California Press, 1957 (table 202).

There can be no question as to the importance of these programs to the welfare of the aged. At the same time, it is clear that the public income-maintenance programs play a more significant role in terms of the number of persons for whom they provide a regular source of income than in terms of the amount they contribute to the total income of the aged.

Federal Credit Unions: Twenty-Five Years of Self-Help Security

by WILLIAM E. ALLEN*

The Federal Credit Union Act was signed 25 years ago, on June 26, 1934. Since that date, Federal credit unions have helped millions of families and individuals by promoting habits of thrift and by providing a source of credit for members at reasonable rates of interest. The accomplishments of the Federal credit union program and the ideals underlying it are described in the following article.

A HANDFUL of change — \$7.75 worth — pooled in 1934 by a few persons in Texarkana, Texas, provided the start of Federal Credit Union No. 1. This was the first credit union to start operating under the Federal Credit Union Act, passed in that year, and it was appropriately named for the author of the legislation, Senator Morris Sheppard. At the same time, variations of the Texarkana pattern were being worked out in communities in other parts of the country.

Not even the most enthusiastic and devoted believers in the credit union ideals of self-help security through voluntary cooperative action could have envisioned the sturdy growth that would follow and the thousands of Federal credit unions that would be in operation in 25 short years. The seed of the credit union movement,¹ planted in the fertile soil of a people struggling to overcome the ravages of a serious depression, took root and grew. Men and women whose faith in financial institutions—and in themselves — had been shaken began to build anew with institutions that they themselves owned, controlled, and managed.

The seed had to be sown, cultivated, and nurtured until its roots were strong enough to withstand droughts,

recessions, work stoppages, war, and postwar adjustment. How well the job has been done can be visualized by reviewing the growth of Federal credit unions and the achievements of their members, as shown in tables 1 and 2.

The extensive financial and social benefits of Federal credit unions have been effected through one of the finest examples of voluntary cooperation and teamwork between working people and their Government. The Government provided the services of a staff skilled in credit union organization and management to help groups of persons organize and commence operating credit unions. The people, believing they could manage their own financial affairs, contributed the use of their own money and gave many hours of their own time and effort to prove—in a modest

but effective way—the practicality of the ideal of the brotherhood of man.

As the credit unions grew in number and in membership and as they accumulated more and more dollars to meet the economic and social needs of their members, voluntary associations of credit unions increased their efforts to help other groups start credit unions. Thousands of credit unions have been organized by volunteers and by officials and members of older credit unions. The first objective of the voluntary associations of credit unions is to extend credit union service to those who need it. They have cooperated with the Federal Government in organizing new credit unions and in helping them to serve their members well. One of the noteworthy aspects of credit union work is the payment by existing credit unions of substantial financial dues to associations that spend these funds in bringing the benefits of credit union service to others.

Thus, as the credit union movement took root during the middle and late thirties, it grew stronger and spread throughout the country. The credit union associations, as well as the credit unions themselves, took

IN THE 25 years since the passage of the Federal Credit Union Act and the start of the first Federal credit union in Texarkana, Texas, more than 5 million families have benefited from their cooperative self-help action. These benefits in thrift and useful credit service have helped individuals and families to better living. The achievements of the first 25 years are only a prelude to the even greater contributions that the credit unions can make in the future. It is possible that at the end of the next 10 years there will be 25,000 Federal credit unions serving 15 million members and that they will hold assets of \$8 billion or even more.

J. DEANE GANNON, Director
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions

* Assistant to the Director, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

¹ The first State credit union law was enacted by Massachusetts in 1909. See Erdie W. Smith, "Federal Credit Unions: Origin and Development," *Social Security Bulletin*, November 1955.

over a large part of the organization work. At the same time the Government expanded its efforts to develop and maintain high standards of operation and service among Federal credit unions.

Credit union acceptance of the principle of self-help was exemplified by the support that the Federal credit unions gave to legislation raising the supervision fees they pay to the Government. This amendment to the Federal Credit Union Act set the stage for the self-financing of the Federal credit union program—without the appropriation of general funds from the Treasury of the United States. Since 1954, no appropriation of general funds has been made to finance the Government's role in the Federal credit union program.

The Federal credit unions are now in their young adulthood. It is significant to note that it took them 20 years to accumulate their first \$1 billion in assets. Attesting to their maturity is the fact that their second billion dollars was acquired in only 4 years. Now, as they reach their twenty-fifth birthday, they are already well on the way to assets of

Table 1.—Number and status of Federal credit union charters, 1934-59

Year	Number of charters			
	Issued	Cancelled	Net change	Outstanding at end of year
1934	78	—	78	78
1935	828	—	828	906
1936	956	4	952	1,858
1937	638	60	569	2,427
1938	515	83	432	2,859
1939	529	93	436	3,295
1940	666	76	590	3,885
1941	583	89	494	4,379
1942	187	89	98	4,477
1943	108	321	-213	4,264
1944	69	285	-216	4,048
1945	96	185	-89	3,959
1946	157	151	6	3,965
1947	207	159	48	4,013
1948	341	130	211	4,224
1949	523	101	422	4,646
1950	565	83	482	5,128
1951	533	75	458	5,586
1952	692	115	577	6,163
1953	825	132	693	6,856
1954	852	122	730	7,586
1955	777	188	589	8,175
1956	741	182	559	8,734
1957	662	194	468	9,202
1958	586	255	331	9,533
1959	194	81	113	9,646

¹ January-March.

Bulletin, June 1959

Table 2.—Selected data on Federal credit union operations as of December 31, 1934-59¹

Year	Number of operating Federal credit unions	Number of members	Assets	Shares	Loans outstanding
1934	39	3,242	\$23,284	\$23,120	\$15,422
1935	772	119,420	2,372,100	2,228,400	1,834,200
1936	1,751	309,700	9,158,100	8,510,900	7,343,800
1937	2,913	483,920	19,164,700	17,649,700	15,695,300
1938	2,760	632,050	29,629,000	26,876,100	23,830,100
1939	3,182	850,770	47,810,600	43,326,900	37,673,000
1940	3,756	1,127,940	72,530,200	65,805,800	55,818,300
1941	4,228	1,408,880	106,052,400	97,208,900	69,484,700
1942	4,145	1,356,940	119,591,400	109,822,200	43,052,500
1943	3,938	1,311,620	127,329,200	117,339,100	35,376,200
1944	3,815	1,306,000	144,365,400	133,677,400	34,438,400
1945	3,757	1,216,625	153,103,120	140,613,962	35,155,414
1946	3,761	1,302,132	173,166,459	159,718,040	56,800,937
1947	3,845	1,445,915	210,375,571	192,410,043	91,372,197
1948	4,058	1,628,339	238,411,736	235,008,368	137,642,327
1949	4,495	1,819,606	316,362,504	285,000,934	186,218,022
1950	4,984	2,126,823	405,834,976	361,924,778	263,735,838
1951	5,398	2,463,898	504,714,580	457,402,124	299,755,775
1952	5,925	2,853,241	662,408,869	597,374,117	415,062,315
1953	6,578	3,255,422	854,232,007	767,571,092	573,973,529
1954	7,227	3,598,790	1,033,179,042	931,407,456	681,970,336
1955	7,806	4,032,220	1,267,427,045	1,135,164,876	863,042,049
1956	8,350	4,502,210	1,529,201,927	1,366,258,073	1,049,188,549
1957	8,735	4,897,689	1,788,768,332	1,589,190,585	1,257,319,328
1958	9,030	5,209,912	2,034,865,575	1,812,017,273	1,379,722,852
1959 ²	9,300	5,400,000	2,250,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,500,000,000

¹ Data for 1934-44 partly estimated except for number of credit unions.

² Data for 1959 estimated as of June 30, 1959.

\$3 billion, and new members are being added at the rate of more than 300,000 each year.

Great as the economic and financial achievements of Federal credit unions are, perhaps their greatest contributions to our society have been in the field of social welfare. The savings of members and the credit available to them through the credit unions have provided stability and security to many families. Thousands of youngsters, and adults as well, have received higher education through Federal credit union loans. Families have received better medical, dental, and hospital care than would otherwise have been possible because they either had savings or could borrow enough to get good care. The credit unions have helped some families to stay together by relieving the burden of installment debts at high interest rates. Financial counseling, together with a loan to consolidate debts and a plan to guide future expenditures, has started many of these families on the way to a better life. In addition, they have been able to help families and individuals buy wisely for cash and thereby raise their standard of living.

Not the least of the social gains

from the Federal credit union program has been the training and experience in business management gained by thousands of persons who work in Federal credit unions. Experience in credit union management has been the stepping stone to better jobs for many volunteer workers. Employers have often discovered leadership abilities in employees who had an opportunity to show what they could do in operating a credit union.

No statistics are available to measure how many men and women, through Federal credit unions, have gained new hope and how many, as a result, were better able to fulfill their obligations as citizens, as workers, and as members of families and at the same time to acquire a real sense of economic security through their own efforts. From the stories related by credit union officials and those published in house organs and national magazines, however, it is clear that their number is substantial.

Federal Credit Union Operations

With the exception of the 3 war years — 1943, 1944, and 1945 — the

number of Federal credit unions has increased every year since the Federal Credit Union Act became law on June 26, 1934. Although during some of the war years the number of Federal credit unions in operation, the number of members, and the amount of loans outstanding declined, in no year have total assets failed to increase. In 1958 the increase in total assets was more than the amount of assets accumulated during the first 13 years of operation.

Since their beginning, Federal credit unions have granted loans to their members totaling approximately \$13 billion. In 1958 alone, they made loans amounting to more than \$2 billion. These loans, made for "provident and productive" purposes, not only helped individuals and families to use money and credit wisely but they covered almost every kind of need that they may encounter. Some of the major purposes for which the \$2 billion was loaned by the Federal credit unions in 1958 and the estimated total amounts are shown in the following tabulation.²

	Amount (in millions)
Consumer durable goods, homes and home improvements, and automobiles	\$870
Consolidation of debts	333
Medical, dental, and hospital expenses	122
Current living expenses	62
Vacations	56
Home maintenance	46
Taxes	38
Education	20
Insurance	20

Credit Unions in Today's Economy

Credit unions have grown to the point where they play an important role in the Nation's economic life. In evaluating their place in the economy, those chartered by the States must be taken into consideration. They outnumber those under Federal charters by a few hundred and have about \$200 million more in assets.

In 1941, all credit unions—Federal and State—held only 3.1 percent of all consumer installment loans (totaling \$5.5 billion) in the United States

² Estimates are based on a survey of loan purposes made in 1956.

Table 3.—*Consumer installment credit, end of selected years, 1940-59*

[Amounts in millions]

Year	Total amount	Held by credit unions			Percent of outstanding installment credit	
		Amount		Percent of outstanding installment credit		
		Total	Federal credit unions			
1940	\$5,514	\$171	\$52	\$119	3.1	
1945	2,462	102	33	69	4.1	
1950	14,703	590	252	338	4.0	
1951	15,294	635	285	350	4.2	
1952	19,403	837	395	442	4.3	
1953	23,005	1,124	549	575	4.9	
1954	23,568	1,342	652	690	5.7	
1955	28,958	1,678	827	851	5.8	
1956	31,827	2,014	1,004	1,010	6.4	
1957	34,105	2,472	1,222	1,250	7.2	
1958	33,865	2,664	1,312	1,352	7.9	
1959	33,943	2,700	1,322	1,378	8.0	

¹ As of March 1959.
Source: Federal Reserve Board.

(table 3). The proportion has grown most years since then. When unemployment rose in late 1957 and 1958, there was no slackening in the rate of increase in the proportion of loans held by credit unions. This may be an indication that, when unemployment rises, the credit unions are less apprehensive than other sources of consumer credit. The credit unions continued to serve their members even when plants were closed for many months. It is possible that their stabilizing influence may have had a small part in speeding the national recovery from the recession.

To realize the extent to which the use of installment credit has expanded, it should be noted that at the end of 1957 the credit unions, holding only 7.2 percent of all consumer installment credit, had more loans outstanding than all forms of consumer installment credit in the Nation only 12 years earlier.

The unwise use of credit can be injurious not only to individuals but to the entire economy. When individuals are encouraged to extend themselves beyond their ability to pay and are charged high legal rates of interest—or usurious rates—their spendable income may be reduced to a point that may mean dependence on public assistance or private charity. Credit unions, by their very nature, charge no high rates of interest and do not add to the individual's burden of debt but help to lift it. The motto of the credit unions is "Not for profit, not for charity, but for service."

More and more credit unions are giving careful thought to the provision of family financial counseling. Some of them are giving training in counseling to those who interview loan applicants. Others are giving close attention to the preventive aspects of financial counseling—that is, they are working to help men and women adopt a financial plan that will prevent monetary problems from arising. Promotion of thrift through regular, systematic, voluntary savings is a primary goal of Federal credit

Table 4.—*Savings of individuals in savings accounts and in U. S. savings bonds selected years, 1939-58*

[Amounts in millions]

Type of savings	1939		1944		1949		1954		1957		1958 ¹	
	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent
Total	32,860	100.0	82,477	100.0	120,232	100.0	152,480	100.0	180,298	100.0	194,418	100.0
Savings accounts:												
Savings and loan associations	4,118	12.5	6,305	7.6	12,471	10.4	27,334	17.9	41,912	23.2	47,900	24.6
Mutual savings banks	10,481	31.9	13,332	16.2	19,269	16.0	26,285	17.2	31,652	17.6	34,000	17.5
Commercial banks	14,865	45.2	23,871	28.9	35,145	29.2	44,746	29.3	53,751	29.8	59,600	30.7
Postal savings	1,315	4.0	2,406	2.9	3,302	2.7	2,240	1.5	1,401	.8	1,200	.6
Credit unions ²	181	.6	373	.5	745	.6	2,022	1.3	3,382	1.9	3,900	2.0
United States savings bonds	1,900	5.8	36,200	43.9	49,300	41.1	50,000	32.8	48,200	26.7	47,800	24.6

¹ Preliminary estimates, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

² State-chartered and Federal credit unions.

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, release dated February 1959.

unions. Providing a source of tailor-made credit for members at reasonable rates of interest is a concurrent goal. At the same time members are learning the art of personal financial management.

The rate of increase of individual savings in credit unions was greater for the period 1939-58 than that of any other institutions accepting savings accounts. During these years the net rise in individual savings held by credit unions was 2,055 percent. At the same time individual savings in U.S. savings bonds increased 2,416

percent. The increase in savings held by savings and loan associations amounted to 1,063 percent, in commercial banks to 301 percent, and in mutual savings banks to 224 percent. Postal savings deposits declined almost 9 percent.

Although credit unions now hold only 2 percent of all individual savings in savings accounts and U.S. savings bonds, in 1934 they had only about 0.015 percent and in 1939, 0.6 percent. From 1953 to 1958, credit unions showed a net increase in their savings accounts of 131 percent —

higher than that for financial institutions of any other type.³

The credit union movement continues to be virile, progressive, and dynamic, as shown by the fact that during the first quarter of 1959 more new Federal credit unions were organized than in the first quarter of the 2 previous years. In addition the rate of growth of credit unions still is greater than that of all other types of financial institutions.

³ Federal Home Loan Bank Board, release of February 1959.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 2)

than in the first quarter of 1958.

● Unemployment among workers covered by the State unemployment insurance programs and the program for Federal employees dropped in March. Initial claims, representing new unemployment, dropped 11 percent from the February total to 1.1 million, and insured unemployment—2.1 million in an average week—was 12 percent less than in February. The declines from the preceding year were sharper, amounting to 37 percent for initial claims and 36 percent for insured unemployment. Benefits paid to jobless workers totaled \$255.6 million—about the same as in February but less by \$114.6 million than in March 1958. The average weekly check for total unemployment was \$30.38. In an average week, 2.0 million workers received benefits; in February the average was 2.2 million, and in March 1958 it was 3.0 million. About 193,000 workers exhausted benefit rights under the regular programs. Insured unemployment under the temporary unemployment com-

pensation programs dropped 9 percent during March to a weekly average of 312,000. Benefits under this program fell off \$2 million to about \$42 million. Benefits paid under the new program of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen rose \$1 million to a total of \$8.7 million.

Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare announced on April 25, 1959, the appointment of an Advisory Council on Social Welfare Services. The Council was established at the direction of the Eighty-fifth Congress to study the effect of the 1958 amendments to the child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act. It is to report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary and to Congress by January 1, 1960. At its first meeting, May 4 and 5, the Council concerned itself chiefly with determining the scope of future deliberations and devising procedures for carrying out the congressional directive.

Members of the Council include representatives of public, voluntary, civic, religious, and professional welfare organizations and groups, as well as the general public.

Federal Council on Aging

The first meeting of the reconstituted, Cabinet-level Federal Council on Aging was held on April 10, 1959, with Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as chairman. The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs are permanent members of the Council.

The Council is immediately undertaking an analysis and appraisal of existing Federal programs for older citizens, and it has been directed by the President to report its findings by September 30. The Council will also, Mr. Flemming said, "at the direction of the President, pinpoint what new steps should be taken to extend the period of productive, healthy, and comfortable lives for older people," and it "will assist in planning and coordinating the White House Conference on Aging," to be held in January 1961.

Notes and Brief Reports

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1957-58*

During the fiscal year 1957-58, Federal grants to States and localities continued the upward trend that started after World War II to reach a record high in total dollar amount. The percentage increase from the preceding year was the largest since 1946-47 (table 1). There were increases of varying size in grants for public assistance, employment security, health services, education, and "all other" purposes. Grants for "other welfare services" declined somewhat from their 1956-57 peak. In consequence, total grants rose 22 percent from the \$3,933 million of 1956-57 to \$4,792 million. Their distribution among the States in 1957-58 is shown in table 2.

Revision of the Series

Certain revisions have been made this year in the series published in this annual BULLETIN note. Dollar amounts previously published have been revised for a few programs as a result of shifting the source from one Treasury Department publication to another giving a more detailed breakdown. No new Treasury Department sources have been introduced, however. Four programs have been shifted from the miscellaneous "all other" category to "education" or "other welfare services." Several programs have been added to the series after further consideration of their purpose and operation in the light of the rather strict definition of "grants" used here. The entire series has been extended back from 1934-35 to 1929-30.

The purpose and financial characteristics of existing Federal aids to States and localities vary considerably. The definition of Federal grants in aid, as used here, has not been changed in the revision. The term is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and

or local level and for those programs in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency

grants and the value of grants-in-kind have been included when they conform to this definition. Federal aid granted directly to individuals and private institutions and reimbursements to State and local governments for expenses incurred by

Table 1.—*Federal grants to States and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1929-30 through 1957-58*

[In thousands]

Fiscal year	Total	Percentage change from preceding year	Public assistance ¹	Employment security ²	Health services ³	Other welfare services ⁴	Education ⁵	All other ⁶
1929-30	\$100,499				\$10	\$1,296	\$17,647	\$81,547
1930-31	180,282	+78.4					1,406	19,274
1931-32	213,879	+18.6					1,672	19,977
1932-33	190,052	-11.1					1,710	19,058
1933-34	1,802,703	+848.5			\$616		1,382	18,076
1934-35	2,196,577	+21.8			1,257		1,516	21,302
1935-36	1,014,656	-53.8	\$28,424	3,068	4,389	34,117	31,937	912,722
1936-37	818,434	-19.3	143,934	11,484	12,758	24,489	32,044	583,725
1937-38	790,392	-3.4	216,074	45,939	15,329	39,655	41,877	431,518
1938-39	1,030,576	+30.4	246,898	62,858	14,754	71,493	43,233	591,340
1939-40	967,005	-6.2	271,131	119,852	21,873	67,581	43,595	442,973
1940-41	915,357	-5.3	329,845	65,632	25,869	90,255	105,978	297,779
1941-42	926,221	+1.2	374,568	74,034	29,057	64,947	144,361	239,253
1942-43	991,212	+7.0	395,623	39,800	30,396	54,518	163,812	307,062
1943-44	982,700	-0.9	404,942	35,229	60,223	64,109	128,832	289,366
1944-45	917,065	-6.7	409,985	33,730	78,555	73,978	96,414	224,403
1945-46	843,721	-8.0	439,132	54,547	71,169	78,233	50,633	150,007
1946-47	1,548,896	+83.6	613,831	99,252	63,134	460,934	57,600	254,145
1947-48	1,575,394	+1.7	718,359	157,744	55,309	171,888	113,255	358,839
1948-49	1,835,544	+16.5	927,897	161,138	66,647	129,125	68,988	481,750
1949-50	2,208,019	+20.3	1,123,418	214,526	123,831	183,553	69,861	492,829
1950-51	2,250,127	+1.9	1,185,764	175,642	174,342	171,707	80,265	462,408
1951-52	2,326,998	+3.4	1,177,688	183,157	187,361	147,143	143,503	488,146
1952-53	2,756,829	+18.5	1,329,933	197,537	172,810	200,522	246,691	609,336
1953-54	2,957,566	+7.3	1,437,516	200,136	140,233	309,603	235,231	634,846
1954-55	3,093,925	+4.7	1,426,599	188,898	119,194	369,254	277,839	712,141
1955-56	3,438,225	+11.1	1,455,275	260,347	133,166	488,281	252,086	849,070
1956-57	3,933,005	+14.4	1,556,422	319,511	163,249	526,288	253,562	1,113,973
1957-58	4,791,832	+21.8	1,794,687	324,133	192,609	480,275	283,693	1,707,435

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, 1935-36 to date, and beginning 1950-51, aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

² Unemployment insurance, 1935-36 to date; employment service administration, 1933-34 to 1942-43 and 1946-47 to date; administration of veterans' unemployment and self-employment allowances, 1947-48 to 1952-53; and distribution to State accounts in unemployment insurance trust fund of certain tax collections, 1955-56 to date.

³ Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1929-30; maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and general public health services, 1935-36 to date; venereal disease control, 1940-41 to date; emergency maternity and infant care, 1942-43 to 1948-49 and 1950-51; construction of community facilities, 1944-45 and 1953-54 to 1955-56; tuberculosis control, 1944-45 to date; mental health activities, cancer control, and hospital survey and construction, 1947-48 to date; heart disease control, 1949-50 to date; construction of cancer research facilities, 1949-50 to 1953-54; construction of heart disease research facilities, 1949-50 to 1952-53; industrial waste studies, 1949-50 to 1952-53; emergency poliomyelitis vaccination, 1955-56 to date; construction of water pollution control facilities, waste-treatment works construction, and health research facilities construction, 1956-57 to date.

⁴ Vocational rehabilitation, and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1929-30 to date; child welfare services, 1935-36 to date; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of Act of August 24, 1935, 1935-36 to date; school lunch program and Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities, 1939-40 to date; community war service day care, 1942-43; veterans' re-use housing, 1946-47 to 1950-51; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation, 1949-50 to date; and school milk program, 1954-55 to date.

⁵ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts vocational education, education of the blind, agricultural extension work, and State marine schools 1929-30 to date; Office of Education emergency grants, 1935-36 to 1940-41; training of defense (war production) workers, 1940-41 to 1945-46; maintenance and operation of schools, 1946-47 to date; veterans' educational facilities, 1947-48 to 1949-50; survey and construction of schools, 1950-51 to date; State and local preparation for White House Conference on Education, 1954-55; and library services, 1956-57 to date.

⁶ Agricultural experiment stations, forestry cooperation (including watershed protection and flood prevention), public roads and highway construction, 1929-30 to date; Civil Works Administration, 1933-34 to 1937-38; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 1933-34 to 1939-40; Reclamation Service (emergency), 1935-36; wildlife restoration, 1938-39 to date; Public Works Administration and liquidation thereof, 1941-42 to 1949-50; war public works, 1941-42 to 1943-44; supply and distribution of farm labor, 1942-43 to 1948-49; community facilities, 1944-45 to 1955-56; public works advance planning, 1946-47 to 1948-49; cooperative projects in marketing, 1948-49 to date; Federal airport program, 1947-48 to date; disaster, drought, and other emergency relief, 1948-49 to date; civil defense, 1951-52 to date; slum clearance and urban redevelopment, 1952-53 to 1954-55; urban planning and urban renewal, 1955-56 to date; and National Science Foundation facilities and installations, 1957-58.

Source: *Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury* and the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government*. Grants for the school lunch program from 1939-40 to 1942-43 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities from 1935-36 to 1946-47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

* Prepared by Sophie R. Dales, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

them as agents of the Federal Government in administering programs primarily national in character have been excluded. Shared revenues and payments in lieu of taxes have also been excluded.

Of the four programs transferred from the "all other" category, one—cooperative agricultural extension

work—is now included under "education" and the following three under "other welfare services": (1) removal of surplus agricultural commodities under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, (2) commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and (3) the Federal annual contributions to public housing authori-

ties. The grants reported for the two agricultural commodity programs cover only the domestic distribution of commodities to the needy, to institutions for the needy, and to the school-lunch program (in addition to the regular cash and commodity grants under the National School Lunch Act of 1946, already included in "other welfare services").

Six grant programs, previously excluded, were added in the revision. All but one were comparatively short-term emergency rather than continuing programs. In extending the series back to 1929-30, the tag-end of one health service program predating the Social Security Act was added—that is, grants for the promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy (1929-30). Grants for the administration of veterans' unemployment and self-employment allowances—benefits established by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—were added to "employment security" for 1947-48 through 1952-53. The veterans' re-use housing program was added to "other welfare services" for its duration, 1946-47 through 1950-51. To "education" were added grants for training defense workers from 1940-41 through 1945-46 and for veterans' educational facilities from 1947-48 through 1949-50. Grants for advance planning of public works were added to the "all other" category for 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49.

Growth of Grant Programs

Public assistance.—Grants for public assistance payments and administration amounted to \$1,795 million in the fiscal year 1957-58, \$238 million or 15 percent more than the \$1,556 million in 1956-57. The grants for each of the four categorical assistance programs and the percentage change from the preceding year are shown below.

Program	Amount (in millions)		Percentage change	
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58 from 1956-57	1956-57 from 1955-56
OAA	\$1,080	\$973	+10.9	+4.8
ADC	544	436	+24.8	+9.8
APTD	126	107	+17.8	+16.2
AB	45	41	+9.8	+7.4

Table 2.—*Federal grants to States and local governments, by State and purpose,¹ fiscal year 1957-58*

[In thousands]

States ranked by 1955-57 average per capita personal income	Total	Public assistance	Employment security	Health services	Other welfare services	Education	All other
Total ² ...	\$4,791,832	\$1,794,687	\$324,133	\$192,609	\$489,275	\$283,693	\$1,707,435
Continental United States ³ ...	4,715,639	1,783,637	321,070	184,639	469,972	271,771	1,684,550
High-income group...							
Delaware...	9,939	2,386	788	524	1,044	569	4,628
Connecticut...	50,049	14,865	5,579	1,705	6,186	2,990	18,724
New York...	354,751	127,498	45,663	9,343	41,983	6,928	123,335
California...	456,683	203,391	34,722	9,530	26,881	33,849	148,310
District of Columbia...	23,254	5,698	2,112	2,107	2,715	122	10,500
New Jersey...	75,983	19,430	12,617	3,579	15,062	3,419	21,876
Nevada...	20,852	2,120	1,048	730	337	1,716	14,900
Illinois...	199,971	78,792	15,953	7,508	23,003	6,168	68,546
Massachusetts...	128,169	63,021	12,500	4,452	13,854	4,194	30,147
Ohio...	208,882	73,497	14,629	6,091	16,966	7,938	89,762
Michigan...	170,503	56,741	16,624	6,625	20,984	9,172	60,357
Maryland...	64,809	12,882	5,641	3,463	6,781	9,396	26,646
Washington...	99,234	39,331	5,979	4,120	5,697	8,898	35,210
Pennsylvania...	203,121	57,224	25,531	7,022	30,604	5,629	77,112
Rhode Island...	33,544	8,025	3,018	980	2,724	2,180	16,617
Indiana...	62,088	21,928	5,841	5,604	9,341	3,362	16,012
Middle-income group...	1,320,606	470,010	61,212	53,475	102,160	83,916	549,833
Wyoming...	27,556	2,684	796	838	745	1,276	21,216
Oregon...	59,518	16,394	4,105	2,603	3,105	2,085	31,227
Colorado...	85,274	33,982	2,972	3,094	3,629	5,923	35,675
Missouri...	170,205	83,164	5,918	3,889	10,732	5,452	61,049
Montana...	30,190	6,187	1,486	986	1,336	1,638	18,557
Wisconsin...	75,840	27,065	4,898	3,733	8,706	2,840	28,598
New Hampshire...	19,948	3,858	1,386	1,423	1,584	1,195	10,502
Minnesota...	85,190	31,863	4,720	4,053	7,864	2,768	33,923
Florida...	112,027	52,367	5,671	4,357	9,548	8,031	32,054
Kansas...	63,606	22,112	2,461	2,700	4,213	6,101	26,019
Texas...	286,852	110,375	12,434	10,669	22,365	16,935	114,074
Arizona...	50,698	11,421	3,353	2,169	2,777	3,464	27,514
Iowa...	84,864	23,250	2,828	3,070	7,064	2,706	45,946
Nebraska...	39,194	11,274	1,343	1,502	2,943	2,593	19,540
Maine...	29,051	11,297	1,617	1,116	2,366	1,738	10,917
Utah...	28,428	8,276	2,187	2,227	3,252	2,572	10,842
Virginia...	72,165	14,443	3,037	5,044	10,859	16,599	22,182
Low-income group...	1,224,329	526,798	47,921	57,781	154,087	74,164	363,579
Vermont...	13,548	4,053	1,003	1,527	976	592	5,396
Idaho...	26,374	5,492	1,627	1,418	1,291	2,110	14,436
Oklahoma...	132,712	68,426	3,807	2,679	11,779	7,762	38,260
New Mexico...	61,523	11,796	1,622	1,833	2,920	7,878	35,473
Louisiana...	132,704	85,596	3,816	4,355	16,155	4,152	18,629
West Virginia...	50,057	23,959	2,551	2,845	9,817	1,772	9,113
North Dakota...	31,552	5,594	1,004	1,659	1,835	1,368	20,092
Georgia...	122,703	60,795	4,473	4,642	14,879	9,070	28,844
South Dakota...	30,301	6,853	765	1,472	2,817	2,413	15,982
Tennessee...	88,938	36,391	4,473	4,406	16,873	4,663	22,130
Kentucky...	86,007	37,539	3,602	5,894	12,703	3,994	22,275
North Carolina...	108,336	41,437	5,328	7,212	12,969	6,735	34,655
Alabama...	118,773	49,683	4,351	6,365	14,296	7,643	36,434
South Carolina...	57,114	20,659	3,445	3,257	7,501	5,399	16,853
Arkansas...	74,584	31,874	3,090	3,820	11,992	4,417	19,390
Mississippi...	89,103	36,650	2,964	4,395	15,282	4,195	25,617
Territories and possessions...	74,617	11,050	3,033	7,675	19,207	10,770	22,882
Alaska...	22,440	1,702	1,176	2,127	539	4,638	12,257
Hawaii...	16,721	3,730	974	2,206	1,716	3,928	4,168
Puerto Rico...	34,594	5,428	818	3,106	16,673	2,128	6,441
Virgin Islands...	862	189	65	236	279	76	16

¹ See footnotes to table 1 for components of each group of grants.

² Includes small amount undistributed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

³ Includes small amount of advances and undistributed sums.

Source: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958*. Personal income data are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1958.

For all four programs 1957-58 is the first full fiscal year of operation under the increased Federal share established by the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act; the new formula was in effect only 3 quarters of 1956-57.

The program of aid to dependent children experienced the largest increase (almost 25 percent) from the preceding fiscal year. The size of this increase is largely attributable to the economic recession, which made it more difficult for "absent" fathers to continue support payments or for mothers in broken homes to earn enough to "get by." The recession was also the direct or indirect cause of additional desertions and thus contributed still further to the rising caseloads in aid to dependent children. This program is the most sensitive of the four federally aided programs to changes in economic conditions.

The second largest increase, 18 percent, occurred in aid to the permanently and totally disabled and resulted from the additional growth of this 7-year-old program: (1) 1957-58 was the first full year that Kentucky received grants for the program, and (2) the plans of Texas and California were approved and grants instituted during the year. At present only five jurisdictions—Alaska, Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, and Nevada—do not have federally approved plans and do not participate in the program.

Old-age assistance accounted for 60 percent of all public assistance grants in 1957-58, aid to dependent children for 30 percent, aid to the permanently and totally disabled for 7 percent, and aid to the blind for 3 percent. In the 2 preceding fiscal years, old-age assistance had represented about 62 percent and aid to dependent children about 28 percent of the total granted for public assistance. The other two programs represented about the same proportion of the total in all 3 years.

Despite the increases from the preceding year in the amount granted for each public assistance program, the 1957-58 total as a proportion of all Federal grants was lower than in any year since 1940-41. It represented only 37 percent of all Federal grants,

compared with 40 percent in 1956-57 and 43 percent in 1955-56. This drop is explainable partly in terms of the growing importance of other continuing grant programs and the addition of new grant programs over the years. It also reflects the expansion of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

In recent years, grants for public assistance have been the largest made by the Federal Government for any one purpose. Second in order of dollar magnitude have been the highway construction grants made by the Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Commerce. In 1957-58, highway construction grants were only \$276 million less than public assistance grants, compared with a difference of \$602 million in 1956-57. In 1956-57 and 1957-58 the major portions of the highway grants were made from the highway trust fund and reflect increased Federal aid for the superhighway program. Beginning in 1950-51, when the fourth public assistance program was added and assistance grants reached an all-time peak on a percentage basis, grants for public assistance and for highway construction have represented the following proportions of all Federal grants.

Year	Percent of total grants	
	Public assistance	Highway construction
1950-51	52.7	17.8
1951-52	50.6	18.1
1952-53	48.2	18.8
1953-54	48.6	18.2
1954-55	46.1	19.3
1955-56	42.3	21.5
1956-57	39.6	24.3
1957-58	37.5	31.7

Public assistance grants have represented about 79 percent of the grants administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for several years. During the past 5 fiscal years they have accounted for 98 percent of the Social Security Administration grants; the remainder was for the three Children's Bureau grant programs.

Employment security. — Federal grants for employment security in

1957-58 totaled \$324 million, an increase of 1 percent from the 1956-57 total of \$320 million. Starting in 1955-56, this total has included amounts transferred on a pro rata basis to the State accounts in the unemployment trust fund from the excess of Federal unemployment tax collections over (1) total Federal and State administrative expenditures for the program and (2) the \$200-million Federal unemployment account¹ in the unemployment trust fund. Transfers to the State accounts amounted to \$33 million in 1957-58, \$71 million in 1956-57, and \$33 million in 1955-56. When the transfers are omitted and comparison is made only of the sums granted for employment security (employment service and unemployment insurance administration), it is found that the States received \$291 million in 1957-58, \$248 million in 1956-57, and \$227 million in 1955-56. The 1957-58 amount was 17 percent higher than that of 1956-57, which, in turn, was 9 percent more than the grants of 1955-56.

Health services. — Grants for health services in 1957-58 totaled \$193 million—\$30 million or 18 percent more than the \$163 million granted for the same 14 programs in 1956-57. The largest increases occurred in grants for construction of hospitals and medical facilities, which rose \$35 million to \$106 million, and for construction of waste-treatment works, which increased \$16 million from the less than \$1 million granted in 1956-57—the year the program started. The largest drop was recorded for the poliomyelitis vaccination assistance program—from \$30 million in 1956-57 to \$309,000. The data include grants for the construction of health research facilities made to agencies of State and local governments.

¹ This account, activated under the Employment Security Financing Act of 1954 as a loan fund for the State unemployment insurance systems, is itself constituted from the excess of Federal unemployment tax collections over Federal and State administrative expenditures. Its balance, after \$200 million is accumulated, may at times be greater than that amount as the result of loan repayments or interest earned or both. At present writing, the balance has been reduced to \$95 million as a result of loans to several States.

which totaled \$3 million in 1957-58 compared with \$1 million in 1956-57. Excluded are health research construction grants to nongovernmental nonprofit institutions, which totaled \$9 million in 1957-58 compared with \$2 million in the preceding fiscal year, when the program was instituted under the 1956 amendments to title VII of the Public Health Service Act.

Other welfare services. — Total grants for this group amounted to \$489 million in 1957-58, \$37 million or 7 percent less than in 1956-57. The entire decrease is attributable to the decline in the amounts granted for the two agricultural commodity distribution programs that have been shifted from the "all other" category. The combined grants for these two programs dropped \$62 million or 26 percent to a total of \$174 million. Grants for all the programs previously included in this group and for the third transferred program (housing) increased from the preceding fiscal year by varying amounts and percentages. Grants for child welfare services went up 20 percent or \$2 million to \$10 million in 1957-58; vocational rehabilitation grants rose 19 percent or \$7 million to \$41 million; grants for the school lunch and school milk programs together increased 5 percent or \$9 million to a total of \$165 million; grants for State and Territorial soldiers' homes rose 5 percent to \$6 million; and Federal contributions to public housing authorities increased 9 percent or \$8 million to \$95 million in 1957-58. Grants for welfare services other than public assistance, together with those for health services, represented 14 percent of all Federal grants in 1957-58. In the 2 preceding years, grants for these purposes had amounted to more than 17 percent of the total.

Education. — Grants for education reached an alltime high in 1957-58 of \$284 million—12 percent (\$30 million) more than the amount granted in 1956-57. The nearest approach to this total was in 1954-55, when \$278 million was granted. Each year since 1952-53 these grants have totaled more than \$200 million. The education group has been enlarged (1) by

the transfer from the "all other" category of grants for cooperative agricultural extension work — the origins of which antedate even the series' new starting year (1929-30)— and (2) by the addition of grants for training defense workers and for veterans' educational facilities, which together span the period 1940-50.

In 1957-58, increases from 1956-57 were made by each program in the group except colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, for which grants were the same in both years. On a percentage basis, the largest increase—not counting that for the 2-year-old library service grants, which rose 240 percent to \$5 million in 1957-58 from slightly more than \$1 million in 1956-57—occurred in two of the smaller programs. Grants to the American Printing House for the Blind increased 37 percent to \$328,000, and those to State marine schools went up 26 percent to \$368,000. On a dollar basis, grants for school operation and maintenance in federally impacted areas (excluding payments to the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force) showed the greatest increase—\$11 million—and totaled \$104 million. Grants for school construction and survey (excluding payments to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for construction of federally owned schools) declined 25 percent from their 1955-56 amount of \$98 million to \$67 million and then rose 7 percent in 1957-58 to \$74 million. The peak year for school construction grants was 1954-55, when \$121 million was granted for that purpose. It should be kept in mind, however, that with all construction grants a record of checks issued in a given year affords an incomplete picture of the total program. At best such a figure can reflect only the timing of the appropriations, project approval, start of construction, and submittal of bills.

Grants for educational purposes have represented a fluctuating proportion of total grants during the years covered by this series. In the very early years, when total grants were relatively small, educational grants of \$18-\$19 million a year varied from 9 percent to 18 percent of total grants. After passage of the So-

cial Security Act establishing the public assistance grants, the Children's Bureau grants, and the bulk of the Public Health Service grants and after institution of the grant-financed Federal work programs, the grants for education dropped to as low as 1-5 percent of all Federal grants although their dollar totals rose gradually to more than \$40 million. The relative stability of total grants (averaging about \$950 million) in 1940-45, plus the addition to the education group during that period of the grants for training of defense (war production workers), raised total education grants to a range of 11-16 percent of all Federal grants. In the postwar period, education grants were as low as 3-4 percent of total grants in some years; then they rose gradually to a new high in 1954-55 of 9 percent, from which they have decreased year by year to less than 6 percent of the total in 1957-58.

"All other" grants. — The revision of the series has reduced the category of grants for "all other" purposes to a miscellany of not otherwise classifiable programs. The components of this group, which are administered by half a dozen different Federal agencies, and the sums granted for each program in recent years are shown below.

Purpose	Amount (in millions)		
	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Total	\$1,707.4	\$1,114.0	\$849.1
Agricultural experiment	29.7	28.3	23.7
Airport construction	42.9	20.6	16.5
Civil defense	15.4	8.6	9.6
Cooperative marketing	2.9	2.8	2.4
Defense community facilities	1.3	.7	.6
Disaster relief	11.9	10.2	16.2
Drought relief		18.0	(1)
Forestry cooperation	11.9	10.8	10.5
Highway construction	1,518.5	954.7	740.0
National Science Foundation, facilities and installations	.5		
Urban planning	2.0	.7	.3
Urban renewal	35.2	29.6	13.6
Watershed protection and flood prevention	16.8	13.2	(2)
Wildlife restoration	18.6	15.7	15.7

¹ Less than \$0.1 million.

² In 1955-56 and earlier years, combined with "forestry cooperation."

Highway construction grants continued in 1957-58 to be the largest of the miscellaneous group; they ac-

counted for 89 percent of the group total, compared with 86 percent in 1956-57 and 87 percent in 1955-56. One new program entered the group in 1957-58 — the National Science Foundation grants for facilities and installations, for which \$500,000 was granted. No grants for emergency drought relief were necessary in 1957-58.

Relation to Other Indicators

Per capita grants are shown in table 3 by State and major purpose. The States have been ranked by average 1955-57 per capita personal income and divided into high-, middle-, and low-income groups. Within each income group the States vary widely in per capita grants received. Total grants received in 1957-58 by the high-income group, for example, averaged \$23.27 per capita, but the range was more than \$66 — from \$13.53 in New Jersey to \$79.59 in Nevada. For several years these two States have retained their high and low per capita grant positions within the high-income group, and the range between them has continued to widen. Among the low-income States, total per capita grants averaged \$35.33, with a range of more than \$51—from \$24.12 in South Carolina to \$75.67 in New Mexico. These States, too, have been at the outer extremes of the range of per capita grants within their income group of States for the past few years. The widest range was in the middle-income group, where Virginia received \$18.85 per capita in Federal grants and Wyoming received \$86.93 per capita; the group average was \$30.87.

Total grants and those for public assistance, health, other welfare services, and education tend to vary inversely with per capita personal income. In general, the grants average somewhat higher per capita in the low-income States than in the middle-income States and higher in the middle-income group than in the high-income group. In many programs the grant formula for distribution of Federal funds is designed to achieve at least a minimum degree of equalization in the program among all States. In 1957-58, as in previous years, there was a noticeable tendency for per capita grants for em-

ployment security to vary in direct relationship to State per capita income. The "all other" category of

grants, including as it does programs of activities partly or wholly concentrated in urban and suburban areas

Table 3.—*Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1957-58*¹

States ranked by 1955-57 average per capita personal income	Population, July 1, 1957 (in thousands)	Total	Per capita grants					
			Public assistance	Employment security	Health services	Other welfare services	Education	All other
Total ²	173,608	\$27.61	\$10.34	\$1.87	\$1.11	\$2.82	\$1.63	\$9.84
Continental United States ³	170,293	27.70	10.47	1.89	1.09	2.76	1.60	9.89
High-income group	92,861	23.27	8.47	2.24	.78	2.41	1.15	8.21
Delaware	2,744	434	22.90	5.50	1.82	1.21	2.41	1.31
Connecticut	2,678	2,269	22.06	6.55	2.46	.75	2.73	1.32
New York	2,446	16,148	21.97	7.90	2.83	.58	2.60	.43
California	2,438	13,879	32.90	14.65	2.50	.69	1.94	2.44
District of Columbia	2,426	820	28.36	6.95	2.58	2.57	3.31	.15
New Jersey	2,406	5,617	13.53	3.46	2.25	.64	2.68	.61
Nevada	2,385	262	79.59	8.09	4.00	2.79	1.29	6.55
Illinois	2,361	9,699	20.62	8.12	1.64	.77	2.37	.64
Massachusetts	2,219	4,827	20.55	13.06	2.59	.92	2.87	.87
Ohio	2,170	9,206	22.69	7.98	1.59	.66	1.84	9.75
Michigan	2,148	7,705	22.13	7.36	2.16	.86	2.72	1.19
Maryland	2,075	2,895	22.39	4.45	1.95	1.20	2.34	3.25
Washington	2,055	2,725	36.42	14.43	2.19	1.51	2.09	3.27
Pennsylvania	2,014	11,011	18.45	5.20	2.32	.64	2.78	.51
Rhode Island	1,982	857	39.14	9.36	3.52	1.14	3.18	2.54
Indiana	1,963	4,507	13.78	4.87	1.30	1.24	2.07	.75
Middle-income group	42,773	30.87	10.99	1.43	1.25	2.39	1.96	12.85
Wyoming	1,933	317	86.93	8.47	2.51	2.64	2.35	66.93
Oregon	1,900	1,743	34.15	9.41	2.35	1.49	1.78	17.92
Colorado	1,883	1,663	51.28	20.43	1.79	1.86	2.18	3.56
Missouri	1,883	4,238	40.16	19.62	1.40	.92	2.53	1.29
Montana	1,870	671	44.99	9.22	2.21	1.47	1.99	2.44
Wisconsin	1,859	3,861	19.64	7.01	1.27	.97	2.25	.74
New Hampshire	1,790	573	34.81	6.73	2.42	2.48	2.76	2.09
Minnesota	1,776	3,318	25.68	9.60	1.42	1.22	2.37	10.22
Florida	1,752	4,209	26.62	12.44	1.35	1.04	2.27	1.91
Kansas	1,728	2,100	30.29	10.53	1.17	1.29	2.01	12.39
Texas	1,715	9,175	31.26	12.03	1.36	1.16	2.44	1.85
Arizona	1,673	1,078	47.03	10.59	3.11	2.01	2.58	3.21
Iowa	1,673	2,783	30.49	8.35	1.02	1.10	2.54	16.51
Nebraska	1,669	1,437	27.27	7.85	.93	1.04	2.05	1.80
Maine	1,627	939	30.94	12.03	1.72	1.19	2.52	1.85
Utah	1,622	840	33.84	9.85	2.60	2.65	2.77	3.06
Virginia	1,622	3,828	18.85	3.77	.79	1.32	2.84	4.34
Low-income group	34,657	35.33	15.20	1.38	1.67	4.45	2.14	10.49
Vermont	1,613	370	36.62	10.95	2.71	4.13	2.63	1.60
Idaho	1,584	645	40.89	8.51	2.52	2.20	2.00	3.27
Oklahoma	1,572	2,257	58.80	30.32	1.69	1.19	5.22	16.95
New Mexico	1,561	813	75.67	14.51	2.00	2.25	3.59	9.69
Louisiana	1,460	3,066	43.28	27.92	1.24	1.42	5.27	1.35
West Virginia	1,442	1,963	25.50	12.21	1.30	1.45	5.00	4.64
North Dakota	1,402	645	48.92	8.67	1.56	2.57	2.84	2.12
Georgia	1,397	3,771	32.54	16.12	1.19	1.23	3.95	7.65
South Dakota	1,368	693	43.72	9.89	1.10	2.12	4.06	3.48
Tennessee	1,336	3,443	25.83	10.57	1.30	1.28	4.90	1.35
Kentucky	1,325	3,043	28.26	12.34	1.18	1.94	4.17	1.31
North Carolina	1,310	4,472	24.23	9.27	1.19	1.61	2.90	1.51
Alabama	1,260	3,162	37.56	15.71	1.38	2.01	4.52	2.42
South Carolina	1,157	2,368	24.12	8.72	1.45	1.38	3.17	2.28
Arkansas	1,122	1,780	41.90	17.91	1.74	2.15	6.74	2.48
Mississippi	968	2,166	41.14	16.92	1.37	2.03	7.06	1.94
Territories and possessions	3,130	23.84	3.53	.97	2.45	6.14	3.44	7.31
Alaska	211	106.35	8.07	5.57	10.08	2.55	21.98	58.09
Hawaii	613	27.28	6.08	1.59	3.60	2.80	6.41	6.80
Puerto Rico	2,282	15.16	2.38	.36	1.36	7.31	.93	2.82
Virgin Islands	24	35.92	7.89	2.72	9.83	11.63	3.18	.67

¹ See footnotes to table 1 for components of each group of grants.

² Includes small amount undistributed, and the grants under a few programs to American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

³ Includes 167,000 (1950 Census) for Guam, the Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and 19,900 (July 1, 1957, estimate) for American Samoa.

⁴ Includes small amount of advances and undistributed sums.

⁵ Population estimate as of July 1, 1955.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958*, and are on the basis of checks issued in the fiscal year. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1957 (*Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 186*). Personal income data are from the *Survey of Current Business, August 1958*.

Table 4.—Federal grants to States and localities in relation to personal income and State general revenues, by State, fiscal year 1957-58

States ranked by 1955-57 average per capita personal income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration ¹				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of personal income	As percent of total State general revenues	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of personal income	As percent of total State general revenues	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total ²	\$4,791,832			\$1,835,410			38	\$10.57
Continental United States ³	4,715,639	1.4	21.7	1,822,310	0.5	8.4	39	10.70
High-income group								
Delaware	9,939	.8	12.0	2,644	.2	3.2	27	6.09
Connecticut	50,049	.8	16.9	15,427	.2	5.2	31	6.80
New York	354,751	.9	18.2	129,084	.3	6.6	36	7.99
California	456,683	1.3	18.8	205,298	.6	8.4	45	14.79
District of Columbia	23,254	1.1	(4)	6,103	.3	(4)	27	7.44
New Jersey	75,983	.5	16.7	19,930	.1	4.4	26	3.55
Nevada	20,852	3.2	32.0	2,359	.4	3.6	11	9.00
Illinois	199,971	.8	20.5	80,004	.3	8.2	40	8.25
Massachusetts	128,169	1.1	21.3	63,549	.6	10.6	50	13.23
Ohio	208,882	1.0	20.8	74,933	.4	7.5	36	8.14
Michigan	170,503	1.0	15.4	58,084	.3	5.2	34	7.54
Maryland	64,809	1.0	18.7	13,704	.2	4.0	21	4.73
Washington	99,234	1.7	18.8	30,902	.7	7.6	40	14.64
Pennsylvania	203,121	.9	17.0	59,037	.3	4.9	29	5.36
Rhode Island	33,544	2.0	31.7	8,294	.5	7.8	25	9.68
Indiana	62,088	.7	12.3	22,599	.2	4.5	36	5.01
Middle-income group	1,320,606	1.7	24.0	480,894	.6	8.7	36	11.24
Wyoming	27,556	4.3	32.1	2,910	.5	3.4	11	9.18
Oregon	59,518	1.8	20.4	16,829	.5	5.8	28	9.66
Colorado	85,274	2.6	29.7	34,576	1.0	12.0	41	20.79
Missouri	170,205	2.1	36.2	84,027	1.0	17.9	49	19.83
Montana	30,190	2.4	28.6	6,536	.5	6.2	22	9.74
Wisconsin	75,840	1.0	15.3	27,866	.4	5.6	37	7.22
New Hampshire	19,948	1.9	31.9	4,122	.4	6.6	21	7.19
Minnesota	85,190	1.4	17.6	32,833	.5	6.8	39	9.00
Florida	112,027	1.5	19.3	53,178	.7	9.2	47	12.63
Kansas	63,606	1.7	24.7	22,641	.6	8.8	36	10.78
Texas	286,852	1.8	26.9	112,257	.7	10.5	39	12.24
Arizona	50,698	2.6	27.5	11,662	.6	6.8	23	10.82
Iowa	84,864	1.7	23.0	23,922	.5	6.5	28	8.60
Nebraska	39,194	1.5	26.9	11,597	.4	8.0	30	8.07
Maine	29,051	1.9	24.1	11,636	.7	9.6	40	12.39
Utah	28,428	2.0	22.8	8,676	.6	7.0	31	10.33
Virginia	72,163	1.1	19.6	15,627	.2	4.2	22	4.08
Low-income group	1,224,329	2.5	26.5	540,144	1.1	11.7	44	15.50
Vermont	13,548	2.2	23.8	4,315	.7	7.6	32	11.66
Idaho	26,374	2.5	29.9	5,796	.6	6.6	22	8.99
Oklahoma	132,712	3.6	32.4	69,102	1.9	16.9	52	30.62
New Mexico	61,523	4.4	28.8	12,236	.9	5.7	20	15.05
Louisiana	132,704	2.8	22.0	86,564	1.8	14.3	65	28.23
West Virginia	50,057	1.6	22.4	24,665	.8	11.1	49	12.56
North Dakota	31,552	3.4	26.7	5,913	.6	5.0	19	9.17
Georgia	122,703	2.3	26.4	62,037	1.1	13.3	51	16.45
South Dakota	30,301	2.8	32.0	7,100	.7	7.5	23	10.25
Tennessee	88,938	1.9	23.7	37,691	.8	10.0	42	10.95
Kentucky	56,007	2.1	27.9	38,642	.9	12.5	45	12.70
North Carolina	108,336	1.8	20.6	43,147	.7	8.2	40	9.65
Alabama	118,773	2.8	31.6	51,022	1.2	13.6	43	16.14
South Carolina	57,114	2.0	21.4	21,663	.8	8.1	38	9.15
Arkansas	74,584	3.7	33.4	32,628	1.6	14.6	44	18.33
Mississippi	89,103	4.3	33.8	37,623	1.8	14.3	42	17.37
Territories and possessions	74,617			13,100			17	4.19
Alaska	22,440		55.1	2,064		5.1	9	9.78
Hawaii	16,721		12.7	4,129		3.1	25	6.74
Puerto Rico	34,594			6,502			19	2.85
Virgin Islands	862			405			47	16.88

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, and child welfare services.

² Includes small amount undistributed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

³ Includes small amount of advances and undistributed sums.

⁴ General revenue data for the District of Columbia not yet available.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958*, and are on the basis of checks issued in the fiscal year. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1957. Personal income data are for the calendar year and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1958. State general revenue data are for the fiscal year 1957-58 and are from the *Summary of State Government Finances* (Bureau of the Census).

as well as exclusively rural programs, cannot be analyzed on the basis of income and population relationships.

Grants for many purposes continue to be higher per capita in the less heavily populated "public land" States than in other States as a result of minimum allotment provisions in certain allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, which was the seventh highest State in terms of per capita income and where per capita grants were \$79.59 (compared with \$27.24 for the continental United States), 67 percent of all grants received were for highway construction. Wyoming, first in the middle-income group, received \$86.93 per capita in Federal grants, of which 73 percent was for highways. In New Mexico, fourth among the low-income States, 55 percent of the \$75.67 per capita received in Federal grants went for highways and 19 percent for public assistance. The situation was similar in other Western States.

Total grants per capita are also significantly high in States that spend relatively large sums from State and local funds for their public assistance programs, because of the Federal matching requirements in the Social Security Act. Oklahoma, for example, with total grants of \$58.80 per capita and ranking third among the low-income States, received 52 percent of its total grants for public assistance. More than 64 percent of all grants to Louisiana were for public assistance; total grants per capita were \$43.28 and public assistance grants, \$27.92 per capita.

Total per capita grants (\$23.84) to the Territories and possessions, considered as a group, continued to be less than per capita total grants for the continental United States, although the margin diminishes each year. Grants to the Territories and possessions lag behind those to the continental United States on a per capita basis largely because of the significantly low per capita grants to Puerto Rico—the most populous of the group. These low per capita grants are occasioned, in turn, by the fact that, for the public assistance programs, the maximums on individual payments in which the Federal Government will share are lower

for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands than for the States. In addition, there is an overall dollar maximum on the total Federal payment to these possessions.

Total grants to State and local governments as a percentage of personal income received and of total State general revenues tend to be higher, on the average, in States with low per capita income (table 4). These percentages are also high in the "public land" States and the States that make relatively heavy expenditures for public assistance. Federal grants in 1957-58 represented somewhat more than 1 percent of personal income for the continental United States and 22 percent of State general revenues. Grants to State and local governments are presented here as percentages of State general revenues, but they would be more meaningfully related to combined State and local general revenues. There is available, however, no complete and consistent series for recent years on total local government revenues, by State. On the basis of State and local data for the continental United States as a whole, it is estimated that Federal grants represented 9 percent of combined State and local general revenues in 1957-58² and 8 percent in 1956-57.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration totaled \$1,835 million in 1957—\$241 million or 15 percent more than the \$1,595 million of 1956-57. Nevertheless they represented only 38 percent of all Federal grants, compared with more than 40 percent in 1956-57 and 43 percent in 1955-56. For the continental United States in 1957-58, Social Security Administration grants amounted to \$1,822 million; on the average, they equaled $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of personal income, 8 percent of State general revenues, and 4 percent of the estimated combined State and local general revenues. The proportion tended to be larger in States with low per capita personal income. The percentage that Social Security Administration grants were of total grants varied only slightly among the

three income groups of States. State-by-State variation was, however, considerably wider — ranging from 11 percent for Nevada in the high-income group and for Oregon in the middle-income group to 65 percent for Louisiana in the low-income group. For the Territories and possessions, Social Security Administration grants constituted 17 percent of all grants and amounted to \$4.19 per capita, compared with \$10.70 for the continental United States.

ing that their families needed. Thus, caseloads rose sharply in these programs — the two most sensitive to changes in economic conditions. The State-local share of payments went up by more than \$62 million in general assistance and \$40 million in aid to dependent children; combined, these amounts accounted for almost three-fourths of the total increase for all programs. The States and localities, of course, continued to put up all the money for general assistance, a program in which there is no Federal participation. Caseloads declined only in old-age assistance, as more persons left the rolls (primarily because of death) than were added to them. Many more aged persons would have needed old-age assistance had it not been for the continued growth in both the number of aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and the size of the average benefit awarded.

Despite the downturn in economic conditions during 1957, personal income for the United States and Hawaii rose \$17.4 billion to a new high of \$346 billion. The dip in the economy did not begin until the second half of the year, however, and was not severe enough to offset the increases in income scored during the first half. Moreover, increased unemployment had its greatest effect upon the assistance rolls during the winter and early spring months, when costs of fuel and clothing are high and garden produce is not available to reduce food bills.

Each of the 50 States shared in the increase in personal income, but changes were relatively small — less than 5 percent — in half the States (table 2). Personal income rose by 15 percent or more, however, in Nebraska and South Dakota, mainly as a result of the atypical upsurge in farm income that occurred in that part of the country.

In contrast to the generally small increases in income, expenditures for assistance payments went up significantly in 1957-58 in more than half the States. The State-local cost of assistance payments dropped, however, in five States, but the declines were less than 5 percent in all but one State. Changes ranged from a decrease of 5.6 percent in Colorado

² Revenue data from the *Summary of Governmental Finances in 1957* (Bureau of the Census) have been projected for 1 year.

* Prepared by Frank J. Hanmer, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

to an increase of 44.0 percent in the District of Columbia. Nine States raised the outlay from their own funds by at least 15 percent, including four that reported increases of 25 percent or more.

The downturn in the economy was

mainly responsible for the larger expenditures for assistance in three of the four States with the greatest increases in the State-local share of assistance payments. In Arkansas, the fourth State, the rise was due to higher assistance standards; because

of the large caseload in old-age assistance, costs increased more in that program than in the others. About 80 percent of the total increase in expenditures from State and local funds in Delaware and Michigan, which rely heavily on income from manufacturing, occurred in general assistance. In the District of Columbia, in contrast, the growth in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children accounted for 45 percent of the total increment in the non-Federal share of assistance. Employable persons are not eligible for general assistance in the District of Columbia, but higher expenditures for that program contributed more than one-fifth of the total increase for all categories combined.

Slightly more than half the States exerted greater fiscal effort to assist public assistance recipients in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. In the 27 States with increases in effort the rise in the State-local share of assistance exceeded that in personal income, and the largest increases occurred in the four States with the biggest jump in State-local expenditures. The drop in effort in 22 States resulted from either a decrease in the non-Federal share of assistance (five States) or a smaller rise in expenditures than in personal income (17 States).

The ratio of assistance from State-local funds to personal income went down the most (15.4 percent) in Colorado and Nebraska and went up the most (37.5 percent) in the District of Columbia. The shifts amounted to less than 5 percent, however, in almost half the States, including 12 where the change was less than 2½ percent. The number of States with specified percentage changes in fiscal effort from 1956-57 to 1957-58 is shown below.

Percentage change	Increases	Decreases
Total	27	122
0-2.4	6	6
2.5-4.9	7	4
5.0-9.9	3	8
10.0-14.9	7	2
15.0 or more	4	2

Table 1.—*Expenditures for public assistance payments from State and local funds in relation to personal income and amount expended per inhabitant, by State, 1957-58*¹

State	Percentage change in—		Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance			
	Personal income, 1957 from 1956	Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance, 1957-58 from 1956-57	Per \$100 of personal income			Per inhabitant, 1957-58
			1956-57	1957-58	Percentage change, 1957-58 from 1956-57	
United States ²	+5.3	+9.7	\$0.45	\$0.46	+2.2	\$9.34
Alabama	+6.6	+2.3	.44	.41	-6.8	5.49
Arizona	+8.7	+3.2	.38	.35	-7.9	6.19
Arkansas	+2.9	+40.1	.41	.56	+36.6	6.42
California	+6.0	+17.8	.60	.65	+8.3	16.46
Colorado	+9.7	-5.6	1.43	1.21	-15.4	24.17
Connecticut ³	+6.1	+19.6	.35	.40	+14.3	11.25
Delaware	+9	+28.2	.15	.19	+26.7	5.10
District of Columbia	+3.0	+44.0	.16	.22	+37.5	5.61
Florida ⁴	+10.3	+15.3	.29	.30	+3.4	5.43
Georgia	+3.2	+4.2	.41	.41	+2	5.89
Hawaii	+7.2	+4	.32	.30	-6.2	5.50
Idaho ⁵	+3.3	+2.1	.44	.43	-2.3	6.95
Illinois	+4.3	+10.2	.43	.45	+4.7	11.06
Indiana	+3.9	+13.8	.22	.24	+9.1	4.84
Iowa	+11.9	-3	.55	.48	-12.7	8.76
Kansas	+5.7	-3.1	.60	.54	-10.0	9.61
Kentucky	+3.9	+7.9	.31	.32	+3.2	4.38
Louisiana	+9.8	+3.3	1.20	1.12	-6.7	17.58
Maine	+2.8	+13.7	.47	.52	+10.6	8.65
Maryland	+4.9	+10.3	.13	.14	+7.7	2.96
Massachusetts	+5.5	+10.1	.77	.80	+3.9	18.59
Michigan	+2.1	+27.9	.43	.53	+23.3	11.40
Minnesota	+6.7	+5.2	.70	.68	-2.9	12.54
Mississippi	+8	+12.2	.35	.39	+11.4	3.70
Missouri	+3.3	+2.9	.53	.52	-1.9	10.05
Montana	+3.4	+3.7	.59	.58	-1.7	10.98
Nebraska	+15.3	-2	.39	.33	-15.4	5.96
Nevada ⁶	+7.3	(⁷)	.36	.29	(⁷)	7.02
New Hampshire	+5.8	+5.2	.40	.40	+3	7.40
New Jersey	+6.1	+17.9	.20	.22	+10.0	5.48
New Mexico	+12.4	+8.9	.40	.38	-5.0	6.44
New York	+5.3	+8.2	.43	.44	+2.3	11.32
North Carolina	+9	+12.4	.24	.27	+12.5	3.53
North Dakota	+2.3	-4.5	.73	.68	-6.8	9.69
Ohio	+4.7	+8.8	.37	.38	+2.7	8.61
Oklahoma	+4.4	+9.2	1.28	1.32	+3.1	21.38
Oregon	+1.0	+1.2	.60	.59	-1.7	11.20
Pennsylvania	+5.2	+6.9	.28	.28	+7	5.93
Rhode Island	+1.4	+5.8	.50	.60	+1.7	11.97
South Carolina	+3.8	+1.0	.25	.24	-4.0	2.89
South Dakota	+18.7	+8.4	.50	.47	-6.0	7.19
Tennessee	+4.0	+10.9	.23	.24	+4.3	3.35
Texas ⁸	+6.8	+6.3	.29	.28	-3.4	5.05
Utah	+7.9	+7.5	.51	.50	-2.0	8.54
Vermont ⁹	+3.8	+16.3	.37	.42	+13.5	6.98
Virginia	+4.0	+9.1	.08	.09	+12.5	1.46
Washington	+5.8	+7.5	1.06	1.06	+1.1	22.54
West Virginia	+7.4	+1.1	.32	.30	-6.2	4.65
Wisconsin	+4.6	+4.0	.80	.49	-2.0	9.42
Wyoming	+5.7	+7	.42	.40	-4.8	8.10

¹ Expenditures are for the fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58 and exclude amounts spent for administration; they are related respectively to personal income for the calendar years 1956 and 1957.

² Data on income for Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands not available.

³ Data for general assistance expenditures esti-

mated. For Nevada, data for 1957-58 exclude vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds for 6 months and therefore are not comparable with data for 1956-57.

⁴ Computed from unrounded ratios.

⁵ Reporting of general assistance expenditures incomplete.

⁶ Excludes Nevada; general assistance data no comparable for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

The fiscal effort made by the indi-

Table 2.—Number of States with specified change in personal income and in expenditures for public assistance from State and local funds, 1957-58 from 1956-57

Percentage change	Increase in personal income	Change in assistance expenditures from State and local funds		
		Increase	Decrease	
Total number of States	50	44	15	
0-2.4	7	7	2	
2.5-4.9	18	6	2	
5.0-7.4	16	5	1	
7.5-9.9	4	9	0	
10.0-12.4	3	6	0	
12.5-14.9	0	2	0	
15.0 or more	2	9	0	

¹ Excludes Nevada; general assistance data not comparable for the 2 years.

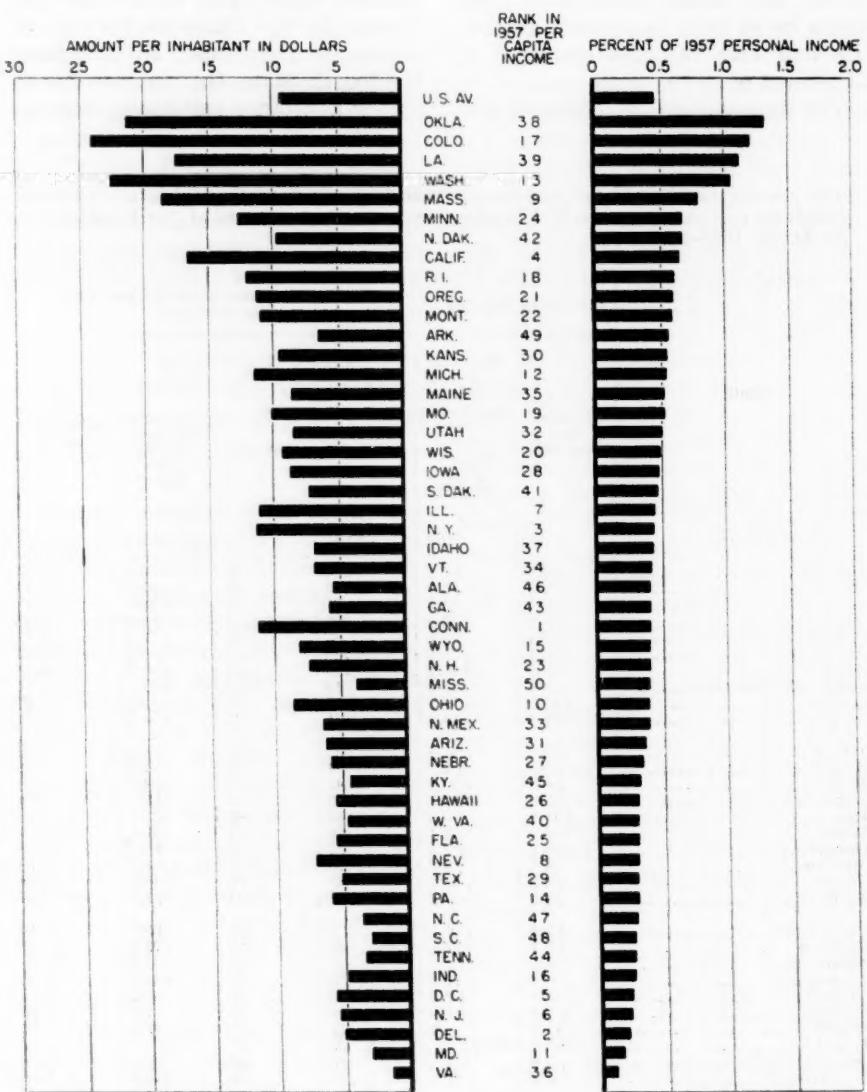
vidual States in 1957-58 varied greatly. Assistance expenditures from State-local funds in Oklahoma, the highest State, amounted to \$1.32 per \$100 of personal income—almost 15 times the 9 cents spent in Virginia, the lowest State. Oklahoma was one of four States that spent more than 90 cents per \$100 of personal income, and Virginia was one of 12 States spending less than 30 cents. In two-thirds of the States the State-local share of assistance payments came to less than 50 cents for every \$100 of personal income. The number of States spending specified amounts per \$100 of personal income is as follows:

Less than 30 cents	12
30-49 cents	21
50-69 cents	12
70-89 cents	1
90 cents or more	4

As shown in the accompanying chart, there is a good correlation between fiscal effort and per inhabitant expenditures from State-local funds. In 1957-58, Virginia—the lowest State in fiscal effort—spent the least per capita from its own funds (\$1.46), and Colorado, which ranked second highest in fiscal effort, spent the most (\$24.17). Per inhabitant expenditures from State and local funds amounted to less than \$5.00 in nine States, \$5.00-\$6.99 in 15 States, \$7.00-\$10.99 in 13 States, and \$11.00 or more in 13 States.

The amount expended per inhabi-

Expenditures per inhabitant from State and local funds for public assistance in relation to personal income, by State, fiscal year 1957-58



tant from State and local funds is determined by the average payment per recipient from State-local funds and by the proportion of the population receiving assistance. High expenditures per inhabitant are largely the result, in States with high per capita incomes, of relatively high average payments to recipients; in States with low per capita incomes, they result from the comparatively high proportion of the population that is aided (recipient rate). Low expenditures per inhabitant, in contrast, are mainly the result of relatively low recipient rates in States

with high per capita incomes and of comparatively low average payments in States with low per capita incomes. The need for assistance, as reflected by relatively high recipient rates, is greatest in the lowest-income States, which have the least economic resources with which to meet this need. There is less need for assistance in the highest-income States, which have the greatest fiscal resources with which to meet need and therefore can afford to make higher payments to recipients.

The comparatively low payments
(Continued on page 32)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified periods, 1940-59
[In thousands; data corrected to May 11, 1950]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legislation ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁸		
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ³	Monthly			Lump-sum ⁷								
Number of beneficiaries																	
1958																	
March	8,619.5	467.4	300.7	2,826.8	2,841.2	228.7	99.4	1,190.4	64.7	15.6	28.3	2,965.9	95.5	143.7			
April	8,759.7	470.2	304.0	2,832.9	2,868.4	230.0	101.2	(12)	74.1	16.7	28.6	2,966.9	95.8	157.2			
May	8,866.9	473.1	306.4	2,841.5	2,891.5	231.1	102.6	(12)	64.0	15.9	23.8	2,731.7	87.0	138.1			
June	8,985.5	476.0	309.4	2,850.5	2,919.8	231.7	106.4	1,187.9	64.3	13.7	22.5	2,590.3	89.0	117.4			
July	9,071.2	477.1	312.2	2,858.3	2,940.6	232.3	107.2	(12)	51.6	15.0	26.1	2,234.1	92.4	112.4			
August	9,168.7	478.8	314.0	2,867.6	2,963.4	233.7	107.7	(12)	59.9	13.9	31.8	2,676.5	65.0	128.7			
September	9,244.7	481.3	316.1	2,875.1	2,983.6	234.4	124.0	1,188.7	68.7	13.2	33.9	2,440.1	47.5	120.9			
October	9,323.0	483.1	318.7	2,883.5	3,004.5	235.2	128.0	(12)	51.6	13.8	35.2	2,062.5	30.3	122.5			
November	9,415.7	485.3	321.0	2,891.2	3,014.5	236.3	130.7	(12)	50.3	12.6	31.1	1,922.9	27.7	106.6			
December	(12)	485.2	323.2	2,898.3	(12)	236.8	132.5	1,193.3	(12)	13.3	36.0	2,175.8	29.8	129.4			
1959																	
January	9,510.0	485.0	324.8	2,899.4	3,055.8	236.1	133.6	(12)	109.6	13.4	36.7	2,612.5	33.0	139.9			
February	9,597.9	489.0	326.9	2,900.4	3,076.8	238.2	135.0	(12)	61.3	15.3	27.0	2,588.4	31.5	103.8			
March	9,721.5	493.5	329.0	2,901.2	3,105.9	239.1	136.4	(12)	72.7	15.9	25.8	2,356.1	25.9	83.4			
Amount of benefits ¹³																	
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267		\$518,700		\$15,961		
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559		111,799	13,270	13,943		344,321		14,537		
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603		111,193	15,005	14,342		344,084		6,268		
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704		116,133	17,843	17,255		79,643		917		
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765		144,302	22,034	19,238		62,388		382		
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	607,830	99,651	1,772		254,238	26,127	23,431		445,866		126,630		
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817		333,640	27,851	30,610		1,094,850		1,743,718		
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283		382,515	29,460	33,115		\$11,368		776,165		
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011		918	413,912	32,315		32,140		30,843		
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,662,215	196,586	39,257		4,317	477,406	33,158		31,771		30,103		
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884		8,409	491,579	32,740		33,578		1,373,426		
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527		14,014	519,395	57,337		33,356		26,297		
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085		19,986	572,983	63,298		37,251		34,689		
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319		27,325	613,475	87,451		43,377		90,221		
1954	9,455,374	2,607,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201		32,530	628,801	92,229		41,480		45,193		
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847		39,362	688,426	112,871		42,233		41,985		
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171		49,675	699,204	109,304		41,895		49,538		
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,749	143,826		58,265	748,660	138,755		47,278		51,292		
1958	17,512,022	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947		74,185	794,253	132,908		56,043		51,920		
1959																	
January	1,546,528	602,924	48,050	51,000	205,188	156,826	13,373		7,308	67,300	22,409		4,583		3,486		
February	1,501,047	610,277	48,532	51,421	198,109	158,380	13,553		7,444	67,582	12,643		5,441		2,993		
March	1,519,453	619,810	49,030	52,193	202,964	160,371	13,626		7,588	67,851	15,015		5,876		2,688		

¹ Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including those to disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64 beginning July 1957 and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children aged 18 or over.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers beginning Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen beginning Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Beginning June 1958, includes temporary unemployment compensation programs (\$42,074,860 paid in March 1959).

¹¹ Beginning Sept. 1944, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ See footnote 5, table 6, page 29.

¹⁴ Payments: under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs data for monthly benefits, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1956-59

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴
	Retirement and survivors	Disability				
Fiscal year:						
1956-57 ⁶	\$6,539,840	\$337,199	\$1,171,155	\$616,020	\$1,537,127	\$330,034
1957-58 ⁶	7,266,985	926,403	1,259,041	575,282	1,800,397	335,880
9 months ended:						
Mar. 1957	4,294,675	711,875	1,005,010	465,900	1,032,742	325,538
Mar. 1958	4,693,758	594,961	911,825	444,930	1,016,222	331,399
Mar. 1959	5,073,750	610,737	1,138,382	393,513	991,667	320,330
1958						
March	598,151	74,963	103,610	42,977	8,651	4,691
April	747,075	83,350	121,330	17,051	179,064	1,685
May	1,128,413	154,760	107,369	70,197	296,553	1,651
June	697,739	93,332	118,516	43,104	8,559	1,146
July	425,596	38,173	113,346	16,721	179,020	857
August	922,527	129,295	154,133	72,314	254,371	873
September	453,262	54,743	109,081	43,951	8,293	757
October	408,812	40,715	150,387	20,633	125,974	819
November	674,926	96,209	113,387	67,782	183,621	671
December	355,057	44,337	135,968	43,715	11,466	725
1959						
January	230,887	16,494	120,412	14,316	76,943	39,052
February	875,272	108,608	110,458	71,198	142,928	261,357
March	727,420	82,163	131,310	42,883	9,051	15,218

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, disability insurance; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

⁷ Contributions to disability insurance trust fund began February 1957.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1940-58¹

[Amounts in millions; corrected to May 11, 1959]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements ²		Payrolls ³ covered by—				
	Total	Civilian	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance ⁴		State unemployment insurance		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance ⁵
			Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount
Calendar year:							
1940	\$49,818	\$49,255	\$35,560	72.2	\$32,352	65.7	\$2,280
1941	62,086	60,220	45,286	75.2	41,985	69.7	2,697
1942	82,109	75,941	57,950	76.3	54,548	71.8	3,394
1943	105,619	91,486	69,379	75.8	65,871	72.0	4,100
1944	117,016	96,983	73,060	75.3	68,886	71.0	4,523
1945	117,563	95,744	71,317	74.5	66,411	69.4	4,530
1946	111,866	104,048	79,003	75.9	73,145	70.3	4,883
1947	122,843	118,776	92,088	77.5	86,234	72.6	5,113
1948	135,179	131,209	101,892	77.7	96,095	73.2	5,539
1949	134,356	130,108	99,645	76.6	76,863	72.1	5,133
1950	146,367	141,368	109,439	77.4	103,130	73.0	5,327
1951	170,714	162,030	131,000	80.8	118,717	73.3	6,101
1952	184,857	174,385	143,000	82.0	127,814	73.3	6,185
1953	198,106	187,769	155,000	82.5	139,151	74.1	6,147
1954	196,259	186,308	154,000	82.7	137,068	73.6	5,630
1955	210,902	201,124	169,000	84.0	148,637	73.9	5,801
1956	227,304	217,636	185,000	85.0	164,507	75.6	6,203
1957	238,120	228,486	202,000	84.8	173,644	76.0	6,178
1958							
Jan.-Mar.	58,895	56,504	49,000	83.2	41,845	74.1	1,503
Apr.-June	59,609	57,192	50,000	83.9	43,053	75.3	1,541
July-Sept.	60,122	57,680	51,000	84.8	43,549	75.5	1,591
Oct.-Dec.	59,498	57,114	51,000	85.7	45,196	79.1	1,543
1959							
Jan.-Mar.	58,605	56,246	49,000	83.6	43,985	78.2	1,412
Apr.-June	58,562	56,153	50,000	85.4	44,832	79.8	1,390
July-Sept.	59,605	57,100	51,000	85.6	46,409	81.3	1,454

¹ Continental United States, except as otherwise noted. Earnings and payroll data are before deduction of social insurance contributions. Data for 1955-58 preliminary.

² Wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal personnel in all areas. Quarterly data reflect prorating of bonus payments.

³ Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages paid in specified periods.

⁴ Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since Jan. 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, now reported only on annual basis. Beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces; see footnote 6.

⁵ Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Beginning 1957, represents percent of total wages and salaries; Armed Forces newly covered under 1956 legislation (including those overseas).

⁷ Beginning 1958, includes salaries of Federal, State, and local government employees; estimated for Apr.-June and July-Sept.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Table 4.—*Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-59*¹

[In thousands]

Period	Assets at end of period ²			State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ³			
	Total assets	Invested in U.S. Government securities ⁴	Cash balances	Deposits ⁴	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period ⁵	Deposits	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period
Cumulative, January 1936-March 1959	\$6,534,576	\$6,484,998	\$4,463	\$25,756,157	\$2,843,673	78 \$22,320,775	\$6,383,703	\$1,462,506	\$220,453	\$1,628,527	78 \$54,432
Calendar year:											
1957	9,108,651	9,098,092	8,316	1,547,133	230,398	1,744,111	8,640,919	85,672	7,405	148,225	262,270
1958	7,124,037	7,113,981	8,691	1,608,744	198,989	3,541,352	6,940,754	103,858	4,441	282,330	88,240
Fiscal year:											
1956-1957	9,062,665	8,975,667	81,973	1,577,672	211,997	1,513,750	8,491,807	74,347	7,835	133,180	294,155
1957-1958	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,826	1,503,321	219,651	2,926,370	7,350,603	90,442	6,459	222,660	168,396
1958											
January-March	8,320,530	8,257,519	4,353	227,197	54,585	1,018,261	7,904,440	21,279	1,547	71,180	213,915
April-June	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,826	485,373	50,673	1,080,884	7,359,603	24,799	1,213	71,530	168,396
July-September	7,393,832	7,336,571	6,035	567,475	47,855	841,773	7,166,614	31,066	973	66,870	133,565
October-December	7,124,037	7,113,981	8,691	328,699	45,875	600,434	6,940,754	26,715	710	72,750	88,240
1959											
January-March	6,534,576	6,484,998	4,463	234,104	42,972	834,127	6,383,703	26,358	425	60,590	54,432

¹ Beginning 1949, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of differences in accounting methods in source materials used.

² Beginning 1949, total investments plus cash balances differ from total assets on a ledger basis by the sum of items in transit or suspense at the end of period. Beginning December 1954, includes transactions and assets of the Federal unemployment account, under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

³ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁴ Includes, when applicable, loans from the Federal unemployment account.

⁵ Includes, under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954, transfer from Federal unemployment account to State accounts in 1956 and distribution from undistributed appropriations to State accounts in subsequent years.

⁶ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability insurance. Beginning September 1958, includes transactions and assets of the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

⁷ Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

⁸ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for temporary disability insurance benefits.

⁹ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$106,187,199, and transfers of \$12,338,198 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses because of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937-59

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³ ⁴	Invested in U.S. Government securities ⁵	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937-March 1959	\$60,958,558	\$5,345,683	\$43,548,561	\$1,417,369	\$20,411,558	\$926,753	\$21,338,310
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 ⁶	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
1957-58 ⁶	7,266,985	557,274	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
9 months ended:							
March 1957	4,294,675	303,500	4,579,662	107,696	21,815,258	688,668	22,503,927
March 1958	4,693,759	308,311	5,743,100	127,344	21,331,665	828,837	22,160,503
March 1959	5,073,759	310,053	6,706,237	151,864	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
1958							
March	508,151	15,843	680,650	16,026	21,331,665	828,837	22,160,503
April	747,075	21,362	710,473	18,856	21,362,123	837,487	22,199,610
May	1,128,413	9,695	710,190	13,762	21,733,623	880,143	22,613,766
June ⁷	697,739	* 217,906	711,169	* 5,642	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
July	425,596	1,614	* 822,184	19,129	21,474,961	923,535	22,398,497
August	922,527	11,943	707,613	14,396	21,689,015	921,943	22,610,958
September	453,262	15,960	716,471	23,262	21,502,387	838,061	22,340,448
October	408,812	21,384	703,008	17,601	21,148,151	901,884	22,050,035
November	674,926	9,530	698,756	16,482	20,997,551	1,021,703	22,019,254
December	355,057	214,020	703,598	20,310	20,953,408	911,014	21,864,422
1959							
January	230,887	1,980	751,454	16,709	20,395,900	933,226	21,329,126
February	875,272	15,934	790,721	17,388	20,280,440	1,131,783	21,412,224
March	727,420	* 17,686	812,432	* 6,586	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
Disability insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1957-March 1959	1,874,340	33,173	402,381	34,016	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 ⁶	337,199	1,363		1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957-58 ⁶	926,403	15,843	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
9 months ended:							
March 1958	594,961	6,401	* 109,632	2,275	789,388	37,324	826,713
March 1959	610,737	15,966	233,962	20,600	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
1958							
March	74,963	184	19,193	266	789,388	37,324	826,713
April	83,350	354	20,206	229	858,659	31,323	889,982
May	154,760	632	19,407	229	959,051	66,687	1,025,738
June ⁷	93,332	* 8,456	19,175	* 9,378	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
July	38,173	46	18,747	69	1,085,186	33,190	1,118,376
August	129,295	410	19,551	69	1,170,578	57,884	1,228,461
September	54,743	188	22,646	69	1,221,478	39,198	1,260,676
October	40,715	403	26,060	545	1,234,262	40,928	1,275,189
November	96,209	554	27,021	545	1,264,062	80,326	1,344,387
December	44,337	13,523	23,189	545	1,320,758	57,756	1,378,514
1959							
January	16,494	102	32,793	738	1,316,678	44,901	1,361,578
February	108,608	794	31,096	246	1,359,353	80,285	1,439,638
March	82,163	* 54	32,860	* 17,773	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956, and, beginning June 1958, from the disability insurance trust fund to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (see footnote 4).

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment (with interest) between the two trust funds; the first adjustment, \$9.1 million applicable to fiscal year 1956-57, was transferred from the disability trust fund in June 1958, and the second, \$17.5 million applicable to fiscal year 1957-58, was transferred in March 1959.

⁵ Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁶ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

⁷ Includes payment of \$124 million to the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

⁸ Eight months only; benefit payments began August 1957.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–March 1959, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, March 1959¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 30, 1959]

Item	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁴			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			
Number														
In current-payment status at end of month:														
December:														
1948	2,314,557	2,314,557		1,047,985		320,928	320,928		581,265	581,265		210,253	142,223	11,903
1950	3,477,243	3,477,243		1,770,984		508,350	508,350		699,703	699,703		314,189	169,438	14,579
1952	5,025,549	5,025,549		2,643,932		737,859	737,859		938,751	938,751		454,563	228,984	21,460
1954	6,886,480	6,886,480		3,775,134		1,015,892	1,015,892		1,160,770	1,160,770		638,091	271,536	25,057
1956	9,128,121	9,128,121		5,112,430		1,433,507	1,433,507		1,340,995	1,340,995		913,069	301,240	26,880
1958														
March	11,460,592	11,282,966	177,626	6,380,180	177,626	1,875,252	1,875,252		1,531,862	1,531,862		1,132,065	334,514	29,063
April	11,628,081	11,440,625	187,456	6,476,915	187,456	1,903,624	1,903,624		1,545,811	1,545,811		1,147,164	337,966	29,145
May	11,758,464	11,563,890	194,574	6,551,778	194,574	1,925,164	1,925,164		1,557,333	1,557,333		1,160,174	340,209	29,232
June	11,905,288	11,704,913	200,375	6,638,500	200,375	1,947,414	1,947,414		1,571,933	1,571,933		1,172,767	344,913	29,386
July	12,011,829	11,807,120	204,709	6,703,193	204,709	1,962,299	1,962,299		1,578,996	1,578,996		1,184,581	348,564	29,487
August	12,132,135	11,908,076	224,059	6,765,324	224,059	1,975,568	1,975,568		1,587,690	1,587,690		1,198,234	351,743	29,517
September	12,228,348	12,002,134	226,214	6,821,294	226,214	1,991,631	1,991,631		1,597,269	1,597,269		1,210,186	352,153	29,631
October	12,327,583	12,083,107	244,476	6,866,663	233,541	2,008,305	2,004,403	3,902	1,614,077	1,607,044	7,033	1,221,450	353,787	29,760
November	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065
December ⁵														
1959														
January	12,565,823	12,263,577	302,246	6,968,335	248,894	2,045,988	2,025,344	20,644	1,663,592	1,630,884	32,708	1,254,302	354,028	30,684
February	12,674,727	12,359,615	315,112	7,026,854	254,701	2,063,391	2,039,655	23,736	1,676,635	1,639,960	36,675	1,267,444	354,689	31,013
March	12,827,393	12,498,748	328,645	7,111,435	261,266	2,088,632	2,062,296	26,336	1,695,411	1,654,368	41,043	1,282,174	356,995	31,480
Awarded, March 1959.	244,150	222,238	21,912	117,508	12,499	45,438	41,569	3,869	36,867	31,323	5,544	22,155	8,935	748
Monthly amount														
In current-payment status at end of month:														
December:														
1948	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5		\$26,564.2		\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3		\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0		\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2
1950	126,856.5	126,856.5		77,678.3		11,994.9	11,994.9		19,366.3	19,366.3		11,481.3	5,800.8	534.9
1952	205,179.0	205,179.0		130,217.4		19,178.4	19,178.4		28,141.3	28,141.3		18,482.2	8,272.7	887.0
1954	339,342.0	339,342.0		223,271.8		32,270.6	32,270.6		40,996.4	40,996.4		29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6
1956	482,592.9	482,592.9		322,536.8		48,325.6	48,325.6		50,323.7	50,323.7		45,780.0	14,262.2	1,364.8
1958														
March	629,411.9	616,320.5	13,091.5	415,822.0	13,091.5	64,908.3	64,908.3		59,485.2	59,485.2		58,067.9	16,522.6	1,514.4
April	641,038.3	627,166.5	13,871.8	423,649.3	13,871.8	66,076.3	66,076.3		60,192.7	60,192.7		58,959.0	16,769.7	1,519.5
May	649,699.0	635,257.6	14,441.4	429,409.4	14,441.4	66,920.1	66,920.1		60,751.2	60,751.2		59,716.6	16,934.4	1,526.0
June	659,684.1	644,773.1	14,911.0	436,244.4	14,911.0	67,821.1	67,821.1		61,471.1	61,471.1		60,457.4	17,241.1	1,538.0
July	667,363.5	652,102.1	15,261.5	441,563.1	15,261.5	68,460.4	68,460.4		61,879.5	61,879.5		61,149.5	17,503.9	1,545.7
August	677,727.1	659,425.0	18,302.2	446,748.6	18,302.2	69,053.8	69,053.8		62,392.7	62,392.7		61,955.0	17,725.5	1,549.4
September	684,620.2	666,089.0	18,531.2	451,347.4	18,531.2	69,737.2	69,737.2		63,012.9	63,012.9		62,674.0	17,758.8	1,558.7
October	690,935.7	671,456.3	19,479.4	454,946.3	19,142.6	70,373.3	70,238.2	\$135.1	63,731.8	63,530.1	\$201.7	63,329.8	17,843.7	1,568.2
November	697,528.6	677,103.7	20,424.9	459,201.1	19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3
December ⁵														
1959														
January	759,750.1	736,167.1	23,583.0	497,547.3	21,876.1	77,097.1	76,355.1	742.0	71,832.6	70,867.7	964.9	69,977.3	19,671.5	1,748.2
February	768,656.8	744,262.9	24,393.9	503,286.7	22,441.7	77,951.9	77,097.1	854.8	72,597.0	71,499.6	1,097.4	70,826.5	19,780.0	1,773.0
March	780,181.2	754,952.8	25,228.4	510,893.7	23,044.9	79,065.0	78,116.5	948.5	73,569.0	72,334.0	1,235.0	71,778.4	20,022.1	1,808.2
Awarded, March 1959.	16,123.8	14,671.3	1,452.6	9,596.6	1,138.6	1,815.4	1,671.9	143.6	1,593.1	1,422.7	170.4	1,344.5	584.5	51.1

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Child's monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of selected months, by type of claim, 1950-58

[Included in table 6; amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 12, 1959]

Year and month	Total			Children of retired workers			Children of deceased workers			Children of disabled workers		
	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) ¹	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) ¹	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) ¹	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) ¹
December:												
1950	699,703	699,703	-----	46,241	46,241	-----	653,462	653,462	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951	846,247	846,247	-----	67,753	67,753	-----	778,494	778,494	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952	938,751	938,751	-----	74,688	74,688	-----	864,063	864,063	-----	-----	-----	-----
1953	1,053,195	1,053,195	-----	89,748	89,748	-----	963,447	963,447	-----	-----	-----	-----
1954	1,160,770	1,160,770	-----	106,508	106,508	-----	1,054,262	1,054,262	-----	-----	-----	-----
1955												
June	1,220,855	1,220,855	-----	116,242	116,242	-----	1,104,613	1,104,613	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	1,276,240	1,276,240	-----	122,042	122,042	-----	1,154,198	1,154,198	-----	-----	-----	-----
1956												
June	1,316,728	1,316,728	-----	127,397	127,397	-----	1,189,331	1,189,331	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	1,340,995	1,340,995	-----	131,013	131,013	-----	1,209,982	1,209,982	-----	-----	-----	-----
1957												
June	1,427,435	1,417,231	10,204	158,849	153,153	5,696	1,268,586	1,264,078	4,508	-----	-----	-----
December	1,502,077	1,473,208	28,869	179,697	163,011	16,686	1,322,380	1,310,197	12,183	-----	-----	-----
1958												
June	1,571,933	1,532,434	39,499	199,180	176,480	22,700	1,372,753	1,355,954	16,799	-----	-----	15
November ²	1,624,135	1,577,143	46,992	208,103	181,262	26,841	1,397,925	1,377,789	20,136	18,107	18,092	-----
December:												
1950	\$19,366.3	\$19,366.3	-----	\$788.3	\$788.3	-----	\$18,578.0	\$18,578.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951	22,739.2	22,739.2	-----	905.6	905.6	-----	21,833.6	21,833.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952	28,141.3	28,141.3	-----	1,095.4	1,095.4	-----	28,045.9	28,045.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
1953	32,517.0	32,517.0	-----	1,417.6	1,417.6	-----	31,099.4	31,099.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
1954	40,996.4	40,996.4	-----	1,973.6	1,973.6	-----	39,022.8	39,022.8	-----	-----	-----	-----
1955												
June	43,730.4	43,730.4	-----	2,280.9	2,280.9	-----	41,449.5	41,449.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	46,443.6	46,443.6	-----	2,442.1	2,442.1	-----	44,001.5	44,001.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
1956												
June	48,662.0	48,662.0	-----	2,603.8	2,603.8	-----	46,058.2	46,058.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	50,323.7	50,323.7	-----	2,702.2	2,702.2	-----	47,621.4	47,621.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
1957												
June	54,282.6	53,860.3	\$422.3	3,309.2	3,205.6	\$193.6	50,883.3	50,654.6	\$228.7	-----	-----	-----
December	57,952.1	56,836.1	1,115.9	3,932.7	3,406.3	526.4	54,019.3	53,429.8	589.5	-----	-----	-----
1958												
June	61,471.1	59,933.7	1,537.4	4,501.8	3,778.9	722.9	56,969.3	56,154.7	814.5	\$494.0	\$493.4	\$0.6
November ²	64,130.2	62,269.1	1,861.1	4,797.0	3,935.8	861.2	58,839.3	57,839.9	999.4	-----	-----	-----

¹ Dependent children whose disability began before age 18.

² See footnote 5, table 6, page 29.

Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Widow's, widower's, and mother's monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of selected months, by type of benefit and type of claim, 1950-58

[Included in table 6; amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 12, 1959]

Year and month	Widow's or widower's			Mother's		
	Total	Widow's	Widower's	Total	Widowed mother	Divorced wife
Number						
December:						
1950	314,189	314,126	63	169,438	169,426	12
1951	384,265	384,011	254	203,782	203,662	120
1952	454,563	454,064	499	228,984	228,815	169
1953	540,653	539,854	799	253,873	253,670	203
1954	638,091	637,012	1,079	271,536	271,313	223
1955						
June	689,774	688,588	1,186	281,231	281,014	217
December	701,360	700,294	1,066	291,916	291,656	260
1956						
June	747,766	746,633	1,133	297,294	297,019	275
December	913,069	911,841	1,228	301,240	300,978	262
1957						
June	1,020,455	1,019,070	1,385	314,885	314,608	277
December	1,095,137	1,093,645	1,492	328,309	328,019	290
1958						
June	1,172,767	1,171,198	1,569	344,913	344,618	295
November ¹	1,232,583	1,230,941	1,642	353,964	353,652	312
Monthly amount						
December:						
1950	\$11,481.3	\$11,479.0	\$2.3	\$5,800.8	\$5,800.3	\$0.4
1951	13,849.1	13,841.4	7.6	6,775.8	6,771.5	4.4
1952	18,482.2	18,465.7	16.5	8,272.7	8,266.0	6.7
1953	22,065.7	22,068.5	27.2	9,517.0	9,508.4	8.6
1954	29,525.7	29,483.3	42.4	12,088.9	12,077.7	11.1
1955						
June	32,150.0	32,101.8	48.2	12,677.4	12,666.5	10.9
December	34,152.2	34,102.7	49.6	13,403.0	13,389.3	13.6
1956						
June	36,647.7	36,594.6	53.1	13,875.9	13,860.5	15.4
December	45,779.7	45,721.8	57.9	14,262.2	14,247.9	14.3
1957						
June	51,706.6	51,640.7	65.9	15,223.9	15,208.6	15.2
December	55,943.7	55,872.5	71.3	16,102.5	16,086.6	15.9
1958						
June	60,457.4	60,381.5	75.8	17,241.1	17,224.7	16.4
November ¹	63,976.6	63,896.6	80.0	17,886.5	17,868.7	17.8

¹ See footnote 5, table 6, page 29.

Table 9.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Wife's and mother's monthly benefits, with entitlement dependent on the entitlement of a disabled person aged 18 or over to a child's monthly benefit, in current-payment status at end of selected months, 1957-58

[Partly included in tables 6, 8, and 11; amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 13, 1959]

Year and month	Wife's ¹		
	Total	Wife of retired worker	Wife of disabled worker
Number:			
1957:			
June	974	974	609
December	2,865	2,865	1,816
1958:			
June	4,293	4,293	2,380
November ²	5,266	5,261	5
Monthly amount:			
1957:			
June	\$31.4	\$31.4	\$33.0
December	88.4	88.4	98.1
1958:			
June	134.9	134.9	129.5
November ²	166.7	166.5	160.0

¹ Payable to a wife or mother entitled to benefit³ solely because she had in her care at least one disabled person aged 18 or over entitled to child's benefits; excludes a wife or mother beneficiary who had both disabled and nondisabled entitled children in her care.

² See footnote 5, table 6, page 29.

Table 10.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of lump-sum death payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum death payments, 1955-59

[Corrected to May 11, 1959]

Year and quarter ¹	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers			
1955					
January-March	589,612	566,830			
April-June	572,291	546,984			
July-September	718,672	689,282			
October-December	683,964	656,825			
1956					
January-March	127,646	122,660			
April-June	165,082	155,272			
July-September	149,649	143,806			
October-December	147,235	141,092			
1957					
January-March	140,862	135,218			
April-June	162,620	155,268			
July-September	149,594	142,149			
October-December	119,215	114,349			
1958					
January-March	173,108	166,199			
April-June	198,975	190,089			
July-September	158,649	152,011			
October-December	187,940	180,983			
1959					
January-March ²	179,584	172,541			
April-June	210,985	202,300			
July-September	187,770	180,114			
October-November ²	105,765	101,870			
January-March ²	252,314	243,607			

¹ Annual data for 1940-54 appear in the 1957 Annual Statistical Supplement, p. 30, table 34.

² See footnote 5, table 6, page 29.

Table 11.—*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Wife's or husband's monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of selected months, by type of benefit and type of claim, 1950-58*

[Included in table 6; amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 12, 1959]

Year and month	Total			Aged wife's ¹			Young wife's ²			Husband's		
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³
	Number											
December:												
1950	508,350	508,350	-----	498,688	498,688	-----	8,865	8,865	-----	797	797	-----
1951	646,890	646,890	-----	614,513	614,513	-----	29,388	29,388	-----	2,989	2,989	-----
1952	737,859	737,859	-----	699,797	699,797	-----	33,784	33,784	-----	4,278	4,278	-----
1953	887,845	887,845	-----	840,019	840,019	-----	41,425	41,425	-----	6,401	6,401	-----
1954	1,015,892	1,015,892	-----	958,755	958,755	-----	49,225	49,225	-----	7,912	7,912	-----
1955												
June	1,131,262	1,131,262	-----	1,067,561	1,067,561	-----	54,461	54,461	-----	9,240	9,240	-----
December	1,191,963	1,191,963	-----	1,124,616	1,124,616	-----	57,284	57,284	-----	10,063	10,063	-----
1956												
June	1,255,018	1,255,018	-----	1,183,899	1,183,899	-----	60,404	60,404	-----	10,715	10,715	-----
December	1,433,507	1,433,507	-----	1,359,894	1,359,894	-----	62,153	62,153	-----	11,460	11,460	-----
1957												
June	1,718,969	1,718,969	-----	1,631,346	1,631,346	-----	74,782	74,782	-----	12,841	12,841	-----
December	1,827,048	1,827,048	-----	1,732,130	1,732,130	-----	81,396	81,396	-----	13,522	13,522	-----
1958												
June	1,947,414	1,947,414	-----	1,843,236	1,843,236	-----	90,366	90,366	-----	13,812	13,812	-----
November ⁴	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,915,566	1,910,585	4,981	101,164	93,931	7,233	14,361	14,344	17
Monthly amount												
December:												
1950	\$11,994.9	\$11,994.9	-----	\$11,865.0	\$11,865.0	-----	\$114.0	\$114.0	-----	\$15.9	\$15.9	-----
1951	14,709.5	14,709.5	-----	14,230.2	14,230.2	-----	421.1	421.1	-----	58.2	58.2	-----
1952	19,178.4	19,178.4	-----	18,531.1	18,531.1	-----	551.8	551.8	-----	95.4	95.4	-----
1953	24,017.1	24,017.1	-----	23,124.9	23,124.9	-----	744.3	744.3	-----	147.9	147.9	-----
1954	32,270.6	32,270.6	-----	31,021.1	31,021.1	-----	1,038.9	1,038.9	-----	210.6	210.6	-----
1955												
June	37,011.2	37,011.2	-----	35,542.1	35,542.1	-----	1,220.0	1,220.0	-----	249.1	249.1	-----
December	39,415.5	39,415.5	-----	37,826.1	37,826.1	-----	1,315.1	1,315.1	-----	274.4	274.4	-----
1956												
June	41,968.4	41,968.4	-----	40,257.5	40,257.5	-----	1,416.5	1,416.5	-----	294.3	294.3	-----
December	48,325.6	48,325.6	-----	46,536.6	46,536.6	-----	1,469.2	1,469.2	-----	319.8	319.8	-----
1957												
June	58,748.6	58,748.6	-----	56,582.2	56,582.2	-----	1,797.8	1,797.8	-----	368.6	368.6	-----
December	62,801.6	62,801.6	-----	60,433.9	60,433.9	-----	1,970.3	1,970.3	-----	397.4	397.4	-----
1958												
June	67,821.1	67,821.1	-----	65,207.0	65,207.0	-----	2,201.8	2,201.8	-----	412.4	412.4	-----
November ⁴	71,230.1	70,814.8	\$415.2	68,249.2	68,052.6	\$196.6	2,543.4	2,325.4	\$218.0	437.5	436.9	\$0.6

¹ Wife aged 65 or over, or wife aged 62-64 with no entitled children in her care.

² Wife under age 65 with one or more entitled children in her care.

³ See footnote 2, table 6, page 29.

⁴ See footnote 5, table 6, page 29.

STATE-LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 24)

to recipients in the lowest-income States have aroused concern as to whether they are making as much

fiscal effort to support public assistance as the other States. The average fiscal effort exerted by each of the three per capita income groups shown below differed somewhat for all programs combined, with the low-

est-income group making the highest effort. The lowest- and middle-income groups averaged about 11½ percent more effort than the highest-income States. In the following tabulation the 48 States are divided into

Table 12.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, 1955-59

Year and quarter ¹	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁴			DI ²	Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI ²	DI ²			Total	OASI ²	DI ²	Total	OASI ²	DI ²				
1955	1,657,773	1,657,773	—	909,883	—	288,915	288,915	—	238,795	238,795	—	140,624	76,018	3,538	
1956	1,855,296	1,855,296	—	934,033	—	384,562	384,562	—	211,783	211,783	—	253,524	67,475	3,919	
1957	2,822,344	2,653,542	178,802	1,424,975	178,802	578,012	578,012	—	313,163	313,163	—	244,633	88,174	4,585	
1958 (Jan.-Nov.) ⁵	2,123,438	1,960,861	162,577	1,041,688	131,394	379,429	366,509	12,920	286,772	268,509	18,263	199,314	81,466	3,375	
1955															
January-March	396,719	396,719	—	219,200	—	75,936	75,936	—	50,547	50,547	—	34,389	15,917	721	
April-June	504,709	504,709	—	291,557	—	86,914	86,914	—	67,375	67,375	—	36,663	21,263	907	
July-September	402,163	402,163	—	217,849	—	67,324	67,324	—	61,535	61,535	—	34,855	19,631	909	
October-December	354,182	354,182	—	181,238	—	58,741	58,741	—	59,338	59,338	—	34,717	19,207	941	
1956															
January-March	346,713	346,713	—	185,202	—	59,905	59,905	—	52,382	52,382	—	31,845	16,587	792	
April-June	413,242	413,242	—	223,469	—	73,641	73,641	—	60,706	60,706	—	35,271	19,244	911	
July-September	438,803	438,803	—	244,225	—	87,051	87,051	—	55,098	55,098	—	33,842	17,748	839	
October-December	656,538	656,538	—	281,137	—	163,965	163,965	—	43,597	43,597	—	152,566	13,896	1,377	
1957															
January-March	659,108	659,108	—	348,707	—	151,509	151,509	—	65,681	65,681	—	72,076	19,890	1,245	
April-June	950,330	950,330	—	538,103	—	226,371	226,371	—	94,029	94,029	—	65,857	24,645	1,325	
July-September	641,756	506,490	135,266	264,506	135,266	100,944	100,944	—	72,626	72,626	—	48,603	18,849	962	
October-December	581,150	537,614	43,536	273,659	43,536	99,188	99,188	—	80,827	80,827	—	58,097	24,790	1,053	
1958															
January-March	546,939	502,668	44,271	263,420	44,271	95,847	95,847	—	67,599	67,599	—	54,374	20,611	817	
April-June	711,565	672,548	39,017	371,765	39,017	128,665	128,665	—	85,599	85,599	—	59,996	25,553	970	
July-September	547,059	516,815	30,244	271,872	30,244	92,757	92,757	—	74,213	74,213	—	54,668	22,423	882	
October-November	317,875	268,830	49,045	134,631	17,562	62,160	49,240	12,920	59,361	41,098	18,263	30,276	12,879	706	
1959															
January-March	764,834	674,931	89,903	338,493	45,643	140,616	122,568	18,048	128,518	102,306	26,212	78,946	30,126	2,492	

¹ Annual data for 1940-54 appear in the 1957 *Annual Statistical Supplement*, p. 30, table 34.

² See footnote 2, table 6, page 29.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on benefits awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; figures on benefits awarded in December 1958 are therefore not available separately but are included in the figures for benefits awarded in January 1959.

three groups on the basis of their per capita incomes, and the average fiscal effort (assistance expenditures from State-local funds per \$100 of personal income) made by each group is shown for each of the three major programs and for all programs combined.

Income group, 1955-57	Average fiscal effort, 1957-58 ¹			
	All 5 programs ²	OAA	ADC	GA
High-income (15 States)	\$0.44	\$0.19	\$0.09	\$0.12
Middle-income (17 States)	.49	.27	.08	.10
Low-income (16 States)	.50	.31	.10	.04

¹ Excludes Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The averages shown are unweighted—that is, in determining the average every State is given the same weight. (A weighted average is heavily influenced by the States with the largest amounts of income.)

² Includes fiscal effort for aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, not shown separately because of their comparatively small size.

The three income groups differed markedly in their efforts to support old-age assistance and general assistance. Although all three made their greatest effort for old-age assistance, the lowest- and middle-income groups exerted about two-fifths to three-fifths again as much effort for that program as did the group with highest income. Variation in effort to finance old-age assistance exists in part because, until recent years, coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program was much more limited in the middle- and lowest-income States, where agriculture is more prevalent, than in the high-income industrialized States. The States with the lowest per capita incomes put far less effort, however, into general assistance than did the States in the other two groups. Because of their extremely limited fiscal resources, the lowest-income States prefer to chan-

nel their funds into the programs that attract Federal dollars. Moreover, a comparatively large proportion of their population qualifies for assistance under the federally aided categories because of the great amount of need.

In view of the generally greater need that exists in the lowest-income States, it is surprising that they do not also make far greater fiscal effort than the other income groups for aid to dependent children. Old-age assistance, however, has much greater community acceptance and support than has the children's program, which includes aid to those whose fathers are absent from the home because of divorce, desertion, or failure to marry the mother. Funds for aid to dependent children are generally curtailed by setting assistance standards lower than those in other programs and/or by meeting a

(Continued on page 35)

Table 13.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, March 1959¹

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemployment ²	
		Total ³	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴			Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁵	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment		
Total	444,639	1,135,772	370,544	9,502,711	2,846,294	8,660,388	\$255,639,931	1,968,270	8,049,961	\$30.38	2,105,513	
Region I:												
Connecticut	6,412	18,568	7,560	181,226	57,423	184,643	6,512,042	41,964	177,435	35.95	40,110	
Maine	1,213	12,522	6,331	79,925	23,010	68,360	1,566,545	15,536	62,328	23.83	18,564	
Massachusetts	11,396	50,937	24,841	381,933	131,354	345,774	10,444,203	78,585	303,270	32.19	85,380	
New Hampshire	974	6,856	2,744	35,404	12,189	28,554	672,853	6,490	26,090	24.57	7,974	
Rhode Island	1,436	12,078	7,055	75,847	31,436	67,786	1,989,526	15,406	61,670	30.59	16,745	
Vermont	711	1,936	650	20,498	5,960	17,367	407,672	3,947	16,549	23.82	4,477	
Region II:												
New Jersey	9,458	56,781	26,844	444,562	187,970	436,075	13,807,846	99,108	391,024	32.61	99,635	
New York	65,815	210,335	77,822	1,387,367	488,353	1,292,361	43,254,668	293,718	1,178,662	35.02	308,774	
Puerto Rico	3,076	739	249	10,480	3,224	914	23,414	208	913	25.63	-----	
Virgin Islands	273	3	0	15		10	236	2	10	23.60	-----	
Region III:												
Delaware	475	2,006	514	23,082	4,698	25,831	814,291	5,871	24,108	32.46	4,874	
District of Columbia	3,623	3,239	1,037	32,277	10,928	29,745	780,292	6,760	29,173	26.47	7,021	
Maryland	4,296	17,312	5,979	166,780	51,480	186,209	5,372,702	42,320	174,249	29.52	40,500	
North Carolina	10,475	25,963	12,888	173,536	73,600	163,699	3,168,780	37,204	153,225	19.83	41,299	
Pennsylvania	18,194	115,177	39,543	1,090,655	314,930	1,004,409	28,711,367	228,275	938,559	29.08	247,534	
Virginia	5,847	11,719	3,468	111,811	32,584	96,042	2,157,417	21,828	91,141	23.00	24,685	
West Virginia	1,994	14,447	1,597	150,261	18,982	131,466	2,860,430	29,876	123,544	22.21	33,194	
Region IV:												
Alabama	7,535	16,613	3,624	129,911	30,419	107,935	2,364,999	24,531	103,995	22.16	28,799	
Florida	18,450	20,183	4,223	120,023	33,603	70,864	1,752,719	16,105	66,973	25.28	27,012	
Georgia	9,053	15,349	5,794	140,710	57,158	114,872	2,632,246	26,107	108,228	23.45	30,640	
Mississippi	7,538	7,905	2,250	76,175	16,118	61,269	1,362,697	13,925	57,833	22.66	16,763	
South Carolina	5,663	8,346	2,960	66,955	26,175	56,945	1,212,032	12,942	52,492	21.77	14,947	
Tennessee	7,183	12,971	4,427	173,781	53,248	158,855	3,375,473	36,103	147,098	21.78	38,018	
Region V:												
Kentucky	4,508	13,438	2,757	147,308	32,471	116,906	3,110,116	26,570	109,377	27.37	32,770	
Michigan	9,875	49,125	8,823	412,362	84,405	362,856	12,613,966	82,467	351,442	35.32	96,813	
Ohio	16,448	41,775	10,350	405,366	97,367	371,503	11,571,190	84,433	352,328	32.09	86,203	
Region VI:												
Illinois	18,297	51,193	18,217	496,675	157,535	470,441	13,834,606	106,918	428,014	30.42	110,918	
Indiana	5,138	22,326	5,980	175,992	48,558	181,787	5,016,703	41,315	166,690	28.67	39,123	
Minnesota	6,876	15,319	4,151	198,121	40,347	172,323	4,811,384	39,164	164,478	28.46	44,368	
Wisconsin	8,050	14,139	2,825	150,439	35,403	125,413	4,281,697	28,503	113,259	34.80	32,461	
Region VII:												
Iowa	7,145	4,542	1,508	59,523	16,724	54,544	1,367,094	12,396	49,954	25.90	13,280	
Kansas	8,755	5,364	1,370	54,234	14,080	55,096	1,537,611	12,522	52,017	28.31	11,704	
Missouri	7,454	25,252	10,476	174,865	52,003	135,695	3,521,535	30,840	119,837	27.76	37,265	
Nebraska	5,336	2,111	659	37,382	7,957	37,240	1,034,157	8,464	35,852	28.30	8,053	
North Dakota	1,538	1,094	156	28,987	2,369	26,415	723,898	6,003	24,923	27.83	6,655	
South Dakota	1,746	915	221	14,939	2,246	12,834	325,802	2,917	12,012	26.06	3,115	
Region VIII:												
Arkansas	6,442	7,136	1,696	85,561	20,418	57,144	1,128,579	12,987	53,182	20.15	18,184	
Louisiana	6,089	14,704	2,099	138,902	21,675	127,763	3,776,150	29,037	119,293	30.29	31,980	
Oklahoma	12,220	8,676	2,248	84,108	26,533	62,753	1,521,351	14,262	58,252	26.16	18,034	
Texas	42,118	29,046	6,889	239,166	62,787	231,734	5,473,437	52,667	220,205	24.01	57,166	
Region IX:												
Colorado	6,798	5,038	970	49,428	11,819	45,156	1,375,251	10,263	41,974	31.20	10,003	
Montana	1,883	3,907	701	56,178	13,237	12,763	1,714,587	14,347	63,126	27.16	12,818	
New Mexico	3,531	3,098	381	21,141	3,538	22,113	553,226	5,026	20,956	25.52	4,926	
Utah	3,058	3,491	786	35,573	11,157	34,548	1,048,887	7,852	31,764	31.43	7,373	
Wyoming	780	1,266	202	17,489	3,146	19,309	716,848	4,388	17,668	37.62	3,993	
Region X:												
Arizona	5,363	7,148	1,236	42,274	9,421	29,871	886,592	6,789	28,694	29.95	9,156	
California	35,811	115,538	32,966	881,324	300,982	798,556	25,870,710	181,490	754,363	33.13	191,256	
Hawaii	914	1,659	586	13,381	6,000	11,052	273,492	2,512	9,097	27.40	(7)	
Nevada	2,058	2,761	681	21,970	5,796	21,816	800,585	4,958	20,380	37.47	4,627	
Region XI:												
Alaska	501	1,518	258	26,429	3,215	31,418	1,125,153	7,140	30,408	36.09	(7)	
Idaho	3,409	3,057	384	38,136	6,326	34,167	1,197,259	7,765	32,428	35.48	7,974	
Oregon	4,628	13,811	2,343	121,676	30,027	115,161	3,852,109	26,173	107,635	34.12	26,101	
Washington	6,729	25,340	6,225	200,568	53,910	181,673	5,331,486	41,289	171,784	29.93	42,162	

¹ Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes 51 placements made during March in Guam.

⁶ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 14.—*Public assistance in the United States, by month, March 1958–March 1959*¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	
			Families	Recipients										
				Total ³										
Number of recipients														
1958														
March	2,470,650	704,498	2,641,820	2,023,535	107,787	299,867	452,000	—	-0.2	+2.1	+0.1	+1.4	+6.7	
April	2,465,980	716,296	2,687,845	2,057,926	107,898	304,862	454,000	—	-2	+1.7	+1	+1.7	+4	
May	2,464,344	725,007	2,720,974	2,082,899	108,144	309,486	430,000	—	-1	+1.2	+2	+1.5	-5.1	
June	2,460,299	728,255	2,733,146	2,092,216	108,336	312,585	418,000	—	-2	+4	+2	+1.0	-3.0	
July	2,458,761	729,338	2,737,453	2,094,987	108,886	315,968	405,000	—	-1	+2	+5	+1.1	-3.1	
August	2,456,043	732,050	2,750,548	2,105,694	109,114	318,151	384,000	—	-1	+5	+2	+7	-5.2	
September	2,454,281	736,478	2,770,517	2,121,925	109,342	320,516	381,000	—	-1	+7	+2	+7	-8	
October	2,455,358	741,501	2,792,437	2,139,700	109,594	322,974	386,000	(*)	+8	+2	+8	+1.5		
November	2,452,775	746,271	2,811,134	2,154,928	109,796	325,294	393,000	—	-1	+7	+2	+7	+1.8	
December	2,452,465	756,405	2,850,440	2,185,225	109,831	327,763	434,000	(*)	+1.4	(*)	+8	+10.5		
1959														
January	2,445,349	763,302	2,878,317	2,206,708	109,679	329,478	471,000	—	-3	+1.0	-1	+5	+8.4	
February	2,438,513	769,230	2,901,512	2,224,949	109,470	330,357	480,000	—	-3	+8	-2	+3	+2.0	
March ⁷	2,433,412	775,587	2,916,799	2,235,435	109,261	331,304	480,000	—	-1	+8	+1	+7	-1	
Amount of assistance														
1958														
March	\$284,020,000	\$151,434,890		\$72,009,344		\$7,189,413	\$18,191,186	\$27,594,000	+2.2	+0.2	+2.9	+0.3	+1.6	+9.3
April	285,134,000	150,981,895		73,446,282		7,190,649	18,467,430	27,686,000	+4	-3	+2.0	(*)	+1.5	+3
May	285,576,000	151,317,552		74,251,695		7,196,326	18,695,143	26,404,000	+2	+2	+1.1	+1	+1.2	-4.6
June	284,969,000	151,014,619		74,564,363		7,228,164	18,969,310	25,713,000	-2	-2	+4	+4	+1.5	-2.6
July	283,170,000	150,875,984		74,316,563		7,258,399	18,998,787	24,633,000	-6	-1	-3	+4	+2	-4.2
August	283,110,000	151,598,122		74,624,065		7,254,331	19,199,930	23,186,000	(*)	+5	+4	-1	+1.1	-5.9
September	285,277,000	151,647,823		76,051,105		7,324,068	19,503,462	23,385,000	+8	(*)	+1.9	+1.0	+1.6	+9
October	292,504,000	155,463,614		77,737,527		7,402,577	19,949,176	24,778,000	+2.5	+2.5	+2.2	+1.1	+2.3	+6.0
November	293,578,000	155,066,929		78,748,815		7,446,517	20,057,128	25,099,000	+4	-3	+1.3	+6	+5	+1.3
December	303,278,000	157,341,932		80,631,860		7,500,750	20,513,738	29,892,000	+3.3	+1.5	+2.4	+7	+3	+19.1
1959														
January	306,706,000	157,829,277		81,479,512		7,481,650	20,742,481	31,908,000	+1.1	+3	+1.1	-3	+1.1	+6.7
February	308,068,000	156,534,017		82,697,672		7,467,170	20,903,352	32,557,000	+4	-8	+1.5	-2	+8	+2.0
March ⁷	310,665,000	156,570,470		83,651,489		7,523,815	21,091,642	33,192,000	+9	+1	+1.7	+1.1	+1.6	+1.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Except for general assistance, data included for Illinois understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments. Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois.

STATE-LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 33)

smaller percentage of need than in the other programs when it is necessary for the State to reduce payments to recipients.

Equal fiscal effort by a low- and a

high-income State results in far fewer State-local dollars per inhabitant for assistance in the State with the lower income. Fiscal effort, for example, in Mississippi (39 cents per \$100 of personal income) was about equal to that in Connecticut (40 cents per \$100), yet Mississippi had only

\$3.70 to spend for assistance and Connecticut had \$11.25—more than three times as much. Thus, it is apparent that a low-income State, to make the same expenditure per inhabitant from State-local funds, must make far greater fiscal effort than a high-income State.

Table 15.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1959¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$19,838,518	\$4,930,815	\$541,860	\$3,229,410	\$8,636,000
Alabama	<i>1,055</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>13</i>
Alaska					⁴ 47,110
Arkansas	290,062	29,103	7,832	42,739	
California	1,580,196	955,719	84,414		65,418
Colorado	557,849	44,243	2,659	12,752	92,221
Connecticut	271,224	149,499	6,240	90,006	⁵
Delaware			1,243		
District of Columbia	23,992	1,383	11	12,898	1,010
Florida	176,490		3,594	24,139	
Hawaii	8,274	34,128	637	6,132	
Idaho	5,754		100	400	
Illinois ⁶	1,967,520	406,536	54,850	349,526	⁴ 732,754
Indiana	525,302	132,708	19,420	⁸	⁴ 297,496
Iowa	109,874	⁷ ,525	⁴ ,279	⁸	⁴ 243,276
Kansas	322,755	78,779	5,617	58,366	66,264
Louisiana	218,128	9,718	3,576	47,347	4,037
Maine	108,333	16,635	4,640	20,664	⁴ 72,856
Maryland	29,993	60,722	1,117	23,259	
Massachusetts	2,992,411	186,914	33,825	511,618	181,704
Michigan	432,689	81,917	8,436	24,918	292,410
Minnesota	1,541,706	198,783	33,144	9,068	428,913
Montana	367	150	316		⁴ 213,204
Nebraska	326,127	8,643	27,861	29,859	
Nevada	15,642		1,020	⁸	⁴ 27,498
New Hampshire	79,349	16,744	2,781	11,684	⁸
New Jersey	619,924	37,678	23	133,651	197,037
New Mexico	101,214	56,530	2,634	21,816	10,507
New York	2,325,869	1,208,340	84,822	1,000,523	277,253
North Carolina	94,669	48,399	5,568	50,660	⁴ 254,721
North Dakota	216,562	30,405	1,031	34,119	⁴ 24,610
Ohio	795,085	<i>171,231</i>	27,667	121,205	⁴ 1,400,236
Oklahoma	958,892		19,793	93,240	⁸
Oregon	432,628	62,072	3,857	120,251	78,398
Pennsylvania	165,110	263,750	34,996	67,812	3,100
Rhode Island	84,168	72,396	762	36,666	⁴ 68,952
South Carolina					⁴ 16,908
South Dakota					⁴ 103,719
Tennessee	130,723	41,093	4,913	16,820	
Utah	41,771	31,442	832	10,350	1,840
Virgin Islands	301	126	5	52	120
Virginia	48,123		2,499	14,503	⁴ 12,376
Washington	667,770	207,925	10,094	90,687	212,057
West Virginia	61,086	61,084	1,235	8,848	⁴ 8,084
Wisconsin	1,476,929	189,139	32,701	125,775	230,818
Wyoming	32,802	8,703	808	6,477	28,080

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Except for general assistance, data understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

Table 16.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, March 1959¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ³
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$64.34	\$56.63	\$8.15	\$28.68	\$27.05	\$1.69	\$68.86	\$64.11	\$4.96	\$83.66	\$54.43	\$9.75
Alabama	43.56	43.55	.01	7.03	7.02	.01	34.95	34.95	(*)	33.01	32.97	.05
Arkansas	48.34	43.21	5.16	15.73	14.81	.92	52.74	48.88	3.85	36.54	30.50	6.09
California	83.94	78.07	6.00	46.01	42.39	3.78	103.69	97.89	6.00			
Colorado	94.26	83.53	10.74	32.37	30.76	1.61	76.82	68.43	8.39	65.05	62.76	2.29
Connecticut	108.41	90.41	18.00	48.16	41.75	6.41	107.73	87.73	20.00	132.46	90.46	42.00
Delaware							70.47	66.14	4.57			
District of Columbia	64.00	59.29	7.35	33.45	33.37	.08	67.76	67.71	.05	74.46	71.27	5.06
Florida	53.13	50.72	2.52				58.26	58.89	1.42	58.72	55.82	3.16
Hawaii	57.85	52.31	5.55	34.58	31.26	3.32	66.88	60.24	6.64	71.54	65.87	5.67
Idaho	63.70	62.95	.74				67.79	67.24	.56	69.34	68.94	.41
Illinois	69.38	45.72	25.88	38.37	35.25	3.16	78.21	59.73	18.81	70.60	59.49	20.75
Indiana	59.21	42.62	17.55	27.98	25.19	3.20	67.92	58.93	10.09	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iowa	70.00	67.54	3.04	35.66	34.97	.56	84.14	81.94	2.93	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kansas	76.52	66.44	10.75	35.55	32.23	3.55	81.12	72.70	9.00	80.94	68.04	13.73
Louisiana	66.16	64.48	1.75	22.14	22.05	.10	70.13	74.89	1.38	53.81	50.80	3.12
Maine	63.60	54.60	9.00	27.39	26.54	.86	69.39	59.39	10.00	71.21	59.21	12.00
Maryland	56.92	53.83	3.09	27.89	26.12	1.76	62.88	60.35	2.53	64.72	60.39	4.33
Massachusetts	98.03	62.58	35.97	46.41	42.72	3.87	124.27	109.89	16.00	115.80	68.08	50.85
Michigan	70.49	63.90	6.60	38.15	37.30	.85	76.23	71.65	4.59	85.27	79.09	6.18
Minnesota	84.90	54.43	31.68	44.59	38.89	6.08	77.52	69.29	29.33	61.07	57.50	4.25
Montana	63.16	63.11	.05	33.12	33.10	.02	70.88	70.04	.84			
Nebraska	68.29	48.21	20.51	28.13	27.36	.81	84.45	55.52	29.45	70.87	51.84	19.30
Nevada	67.30	61.31	5.99				97.49	91.53	5.96	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	70.71	55.39	15.36	41.15	37.18	4.00	73.06	61.76	11.30	87.88	57.91	30.43
New Jersey	87.43	60.65	32.35	44.92	44.32	1.07	82.27	82.33	.02	95.83	75.48	23.19
New Mexico	62.24	52.60	9.64	31.21	29.15	2.07	64.10	57.24	6.86	66.81	56.86	9.95
New York	101.15	77.62	26.68	42.77	38.42	4.39	106.17	87.82	20.81	99.80	76.84	25.85
North Carolina	39.93	38.05	1.88	19.12	18.66	.46	51.64	50.74	1.10	46.46	43.56	2.90
North Dakota	84.39	58.26	28.86	39.75	35.63	4.68	70.80	61.24	10.85	90.91	62.48	32.34
Ohio	65.72	58.35	8.76	28.80	26.99	1.84	64.87	57.59	7.42	70.98	59.54	11.66
Oklahoma	76.51	66.10	10.41				94.22	83.75	10.48	85.77	75.29	10.48
Oregon	82.14	60.30	23.77	39.87	38.23	2.80	86.63	75.06	13.39	90.07	71.78	23.26
Pennsylvania	67.61	64.29	3.32	30.87	29.39	1.47	62.87	60.88	1.99	58.91	54.53	4.37
Rhode Island	73.90	61.96	12.00	35.25	30.86	4.39	73.42	67.42	6.00	80.81	66.89	14.00
Tennessee	43.40	41.10	2.30	19.11	18.60	.51	47.63	45.93	1.70	45.06	42.76	2.30
Utah	66.56	61.57	4.99	36.86	34.35	2.51	69.99	66.05	3.94	72.22	67.32	4.91
Virgin Islands	23.30	22.83	.50	11.86	11.70	.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	25.51	25.01	.50
Virginia	40.76	37.67	3.15				45.66	43.65	2.05	46.87	44.49	2.42
Washington	88.51	76.17	12.52	45.63	40.82	4.84	101.32	87.98	13.46	102.49	87.94	14.87
West Virginia	33.36	30.42	2.94	22.47	21.69	.78	36.11	34.94	1.16	34.76	33.57	1.18
Wisconsin	79.84	43.67	39.52	45.76	40.86	5.70	84.95	55.08	32.03	131.26	38.97	96.60
Wyoming	70.75	61.48	9.27	37.84	34.68	3.16	76.46	64.91	11.54	75.68	63.62	12.06

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of differences among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month on such payments were not reported.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments

for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 17-20 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

⁵ Less than 1 cent.

⁶ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁷ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

Table 17.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1959 in—		March 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,433,412	\$156,570,470	\$64.34	³ -0.1	³ +0.1	³ -1.3	³ +3.8
Ala.	101,718	4,430,660	43.56	- .3	- .9	-1.8	+11.0
Alaska	1,482	489,057	60.09	- .3	-1.9	-4.1	-6.4
Ariz.	13,853	792,960	57.24	- .5	-2	-1.4	+2.1
Ark.	56,228	2,718,320	48.34	(*)	+ .3	+ .4	+7.8
Calif.	263,366	22,108,111	83.94	- .2	-6	-1.0	-1.3
Colo. ³	51,957	4,897,706	94.26	(*)	-4.1	- .6	+7.7
Conn.	15,068	1,633,512	108.41	- .3	+2.2	-7	-16.8
Del.	1,477	72,538	49.11	- .7	-3	-5.9	-6.0
D. C.	3,264	208,903	64.00	+4.6	+11.9	+4.7	+19.5
Fla.	69,939	3,715,986	53.13	(*)	-2	+1.1	-4
Ga.	98,144	4,675,742	47.64	(*)	- .1	+ .2	+10.4
Hawaii	1,491	86,261	57.85	- .9	-6	-3.4	+9.1
Idaho	7,736	492,770	63.70	- .6	-1.3	-4.4	+.7
Ill. ⁴	76,035	5,275,430	69.38				
Ind.	29,931	1,772,358	59.21	- .6	+2.5	-3.4	-1.4
Iowa	36,091	2,526,348	70.00	+ .2	-3.2	-3.5	+.3
Kans.	30,017	2,296,958	76.52	- .4	-8	-3.7	+1.6
Ky.	56,890	2,469,829	43.41	- .1	-2	-1.5	+10.7
La.	124,675	8,248,841	66.16	+ .1	+3	+5	+5.1
Maine	12,037	765,582	63.60	+ .1	+1	-1.4	+12.4
Md.	9,708	552,537	56.92	+ .2	+ .6	- .1	+9.2
Mass.	83,198	8,155,916	98.03	- .3	-2.0	-2.5	-3
Mich.	65,602	4,624,451	70.49	- .4	-4	-2.5	+3.3
Minn.	48,663	4,136,002	84.99	0	+2.4	-3	+4.6
Miss.	80,718	2,355,897	29.19	+ .1	-1	-2	-2.9
Mo.	120,414	6,718,230	55.79	- .1	-3	-2.6	-3
Mont.	7,450	470,509	63.16	-1.6	-2.0	-6.9	-4.8
Nebr.	15,898	1,085,607	68.29	- .5	+3	-4.0	+3.1
Nev.	2,611	175,724	67.30	- .3	-7	+1.4	+3
N. H.	5,167	365,376	70.71	- .5	-1	-3.3	-1
N. J.	19,163	1,675,391	87.43	- .1	-2.2	-2	+7.3
N. Mex.	10,502	653,656	62.24	+ .4	+2	+3.3	+19.8
N. Y.	87,179	8,817,778	101.15	- .2	+1.6	-2.7	+5.2
N. C.	50,356	2,010,849	39.93	- .1	+3	-9	+7.5
N. Dak.	7,504	633,271	84.39	- .5	-7.3	-1.6	+4.2
Ohio	90,727	5,962,915	65.72	+ .3	+6	-7	+5
Okla.	92,073	7,044,785	76.51	(*)	-3	-1.6	+6.8
Oreg.	18,204	1,495,300	82.14	+ .4	+6.1	+1.4	+5.2
Pa.	49,726	3,362,030	67.61	+ .5	+1	+1.1	+31.3
P. R.	40,535	330,631	8.16	+ .1	+2	-2.8	-1.9
R. I.	7,014	518,368	73.90	- .8	-1.1	-3.6	+1.3
S. C.	34,311	1,306,243	38.07	- .6	-6	-4.3	-3.3
S. Dak.	9,416	540,949	57.45	- .3	+3	-4.0	+12.2
Tenn.	56,836	2,466,541	43.40	+ .1	(*)	-6	+12.2
Tex.	223,830	11,655,606	52.07	(*)	+1.9	-5	+10.1
Utah	8,370	557,088	66.56	- .6	(*)	-4.3	-9
Vt.	5,910	334,118	56.53	+ .1	+2	-4.2	+6.9
V. I.	597	13,909	23.30	- .5	-1.0	-4.8	+18.7
Va.	15,289	623,132	40.76	- .1	+4	-2.5	+10.2
Wash.	53,356	4,722,527	88.51	- .7	-2	-3.7	+5
W. Va.	20,777	663,131	33.36	-1.0	-8.2	-3.6	-5.4
Wis.	37,370	2,983,754	79.84	- .3	+3.6	-2.3	+2.8
Wyo.	3,539	250,377	70.75	- .5	-6	-4.0	-4.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,004 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$354,219 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 6.

⁴ In addition, supplemental payments of \$19,952 from general assistance funds were made to 88 recipients.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Data understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 18.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1959 in—		March 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	109,261	\$7,523,815	\$68.86	³ +0.1	³ +1.1	³ +1.7	³ +5.0
Ala.	1,657	57,914	34.95	0	+ .2	-1.0	-3.4
Alaska	93	6,419	69.02	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	805	54,903	68.20	0	+ .8	+1.1	+7.4
Ark.	2,034	107,264	52.74	+ .1	- .6	+3	+4.6
Calif. ³	14,069	1,458,750	103.69	+ .2	+ .6	+2.5	+7
Colo.	317	24,351	76.82	-3	+3	-1.6	-6
Conn.	312	33,612	107.73	-1.0	+6.0	+3	-6.4
Del.	272	19,167	70.47	+1.1	+3.2	+1.9	+1.3
D. C.	242	16,398	67.76	+2.5	-5	0	+4.3
Fla.	2,534	147,635	58.26	-6	-8	+1.8	+1.9
Ga.	3,530	186,037	52.70	+ .1	- .1	+1.1	+10.5
Hawaii	96	6,420	66.88	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Idaho	180	12,203	67.79	-6	-2.7	+2.3	+6.2
Ill. ⁴	2,916	228,065	78.21				
Ind.	1,925	130,748	67.92	-8	-4.1	+5.6	+3.6
Iowa	1,460	122,849	84.14	+ .1	-3.9	+2	+3.0
Kans.	624	50,616	81.12	-2	-1.6	+6	+4.8
Ky.	3,188	140,307	44.01	-5	-6	-2.1	+8.1
La.	2,589	197,091	76.13	+3	+1	+6.5	+10.1
Maine	464	32,195	69.39	+9	+7	-1.5	+13.3
Md.	441	27,732	62.88	-2.9	-1.3	-4.8	+4.2
Mass.	2,114	262,717	124.27	+ .5	+11.7	+5.4	+10.6
Mich.	1,839	140,192	76.23	+ .9	+7	+3.8	+7.8
Minn.	1,130	110,199	97.52	-3	-3	-1.1	+5.4
Miss.	5,824	224,216	38.50	+8	+7	+10.0	+9.6
Mo. ⁵	5,196	337,740	65.00	-2	+8.2	+2.1	+10.6
Mont.	376	26,651	70.88	-8	-1.8	-6.0	-6.0
Nebr.	946	79,886	84.45	-5	+3.2	-2.5	+1.7
Nev.	171	16,671	97.49	+1.8	+1.1	+21.3	+24.6
N. H.	246	17,973	73.06	-4	-1.2	+4	+7
N. J.	920	75,684	82.27	-1.2	-2.1	+1.5	+6.3
N. Mex.	384	24,614	64.10	+3	+6	-2.3	+11.0
N. Y.	4,077	432,869	106.17	+6	+1.9	-3.2	+7.3
N. C.	5,046	260,563	51.64	+5	+1.1	+2.6	+15.0
N. Dak.	95	6,726	70.80	(*)	(*)	-12.8	-10.0
Ohio	3,728	241,852	64.87	-1	+2.0	+1.2	+1.4
Okla.	1,889	177,989	94.22	+6	+4	-4	+9.6
Oreg.	288	24,949	86.63	-3	+5.4	-4.3	-1.1
Pa. ⁶	17,597	1,106,382	62.87	-2	-1	+7	+3
P. R.	1,822	14,912	8.18	+6	+8	-3	+1.4
R. I.	127	9,324	73.42	-3.8	-1.9	-4.5	-1.0
S. C.	1,747	73,490	42.07	-2	-5	-1.4	-1.3
S. Dak.	170	9,701	57.06	-1.7	-1.2	-5.0	+7.7
Tenn.	2,890	137,638	47.63	+1	(*)	-5	+9.5
Tex.	6,400	364,725	56.99	+4	+2.2	+7.0	+19.4
Utah	211	14,768	69.99	-1.4	-1.3	-3.7	-3.1
Vt.	138	8,058	58.39	0	+1.2	+1.5	+10.7
V. I.	19	513	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Va.	1,221	55,752	45.66	-1	+4	-2	+8.7
Wash.	750	75,991	101.32	-5	-3	-2.3	+1.4
W. Va.	1,061	38,308	36.11	-8	-7.3	-3.4	-8.6
Wis.	1,021	86,734	84.95	+1	+3.1	-1.2	+3.5
Wyo.	70	5,352	76.46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$34,552 to 307 recipients; Missouri, \$46,867 to 714 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$666,223 to 10,886 recipients.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 5.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Data understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 19.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1959*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		February 1959 in—		March 1958 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total	775,587	2,916,799	2,235,435	\$83,651,489	\$107.86	\$28.68	³ +0.8	³ +1.7	³ +10.3	³ +16.2
Alabama	22,922	91,271	71,105	641,972	28.01	7.03	+4	+3	+2.3	-14.3
Alaska	1,197	4,150	3,082	119,342	99.70	28.76	+1.6	+1.5	-4.0	-4.2
Arizona	6,375	25,130	19,319	706,570	110.83	28.12	+1.5	+1.8	+12.3	+22.2
Arkansas	8,275	31,633	24,767	497,495	60.12	15.73	+1.3	+2.2	-2.8	-9
California	71,547	252,966	196,899	11,637,793	162.66	46.01	+2.3	+2.8	+17.5	+19.7
Colorado	7,175	27,557	21,469	891,956	124.31	32.37	+2	+9	+8.4	+10.2
Connecticut	7,119	23,320	17,320	1,123,087	157.76	48.16	+6	+1.0	+19.0	+25.6
Delaware	1,787	6,601	5,052	155,815	87.19	23.60	+2.2	+2.4	+8.9	+8.9
District of Columbia	3,813	16,799	13,220	561,922	147.37	33.45	+2.8	+2.7	+30.5	+53.3
Florida	27,132	99,579	77,118	1,612,027	59.41	16.19	+7	+6	+14.2	+13.6
Georgia	16,325	61,269	47,112	1,459,335	89.39	23.82	+2	+1	+7.1	+14.9
Hawaii	2,644	10,273	8,154	355,211	134.35	34.58	+2	-1	-4.3	+10.9
Idaho	2,011	7,398	5,444	208,452	148.41	40.34	+9	+1.3	+7.8	+12.6
Illinois ⁴	31,908	128,829	98,629	4,943,412	154.93	38.37				
Indiana	11,446	41,528	31,224	1,161,980	101.52	27.98	+4	+1.0	+14.4	+14.2
Iowa	8,629	31,620	23,651	1,127,627	130.68	35.66	+1.7	+4.3	+11.0	+22.2
Kansas	5,891	22,178	17,355	788,395	133.83	35.55	+2.4	+2.2	+12.1	+19.9
Kentucky	20,779	75,155	56,572	1,510,004	72.67	20.09	+1	+1	+3.7	+6.1
Louisiana	24,602	99,985	77,428	2,213,470	89.97	22.14	+1.4	+1.4	+3.5	+9.3
Maine	5,545	19,433	14,281	532,365	96.01	27.39	+1.6	+1.4	+9.3	+12.5
Maryland	8,356	34,481	26,964	961,504	115.07	27.89	+1.8	+2.4	+14.1	+27.2
Massachusetts	14,345	48,344	36,225	2,243,647	156.41	46.41	+1.7	+2.1	+8.3	+7.5
Michigan	27,120	95,826	70,112	3,655,954	134.81	38.15	+9	+1.0	+17.6	+20.9
Minnesota	9,526	32,696	25,361	1,457,797	153.03	44.59	+1.6	+2.8	+10.7	+19.9
Mississippi	17,879	69,090	53,772	728,509	40.75	10.54	+2.3	+1.5	+15.1	-4.0
Missouri	25,846	97,353	73,583	2,326,621	90.02	23.90	+5	+6	+9.4	+10.1
Montana	1,890	6,845	5,311	226,723	119.96	33.12	-4.5	-3.6	-10.9	-10.2
Nebraska	2,889	10,721	8,118	301,610	104.40	28.13	+6	(*)	-3.9	-2
Nevada	994	3,281	2,524	89,484	90.02	27.27	+2.3	+2.4	+20.7	+20.6
New Hampshire	1,105	4,183	3,146	172,140	155.78	41.15	+7	+1.7	+11.8	+20.1
New Jersey	10,524	35,239	26,782	1,582,939	150.41	44.92	+3.0	+4.3	+24.3	+32.0
New Mexico	7,218	27,372	20,903	854,312	118.36	31.21	+4	+5	+8.7	+29.3
New York	68,107	263,117	197,447	11,252,708	165.22	42.77	+4	+2.6	+7.9	+15.5
North Carolina	26,488	105,216	81,260	2,011,868	75.95	19.12	+1.7	+2.3	+11.0	+16.7
North Dakota	1,742	6,503	5,035	258,482	148.38	39.75	-1.2	-1.0	+2.6	+11.7
Ohio	23,933	92,887	71,505	2,674,838	111.76	28.80	+2	+2.3	+17.3	+37.4
Oklahoma	17,249	59,651	45,283	1,899,192	110.10	31.84	+1.3	+1.1	+5.5	+14.7
Oregon	6,244	22,167	16,798	883,752	141.54	39.87	+2.8	+4.6	+25.2	+30.1
Pennsylvania	45,421	178,831	135,999	5,519,868	121.53	30.87	+1.4	+7	+21.6	+24.8
Puerto Rico	49,862	181,543	144,869	747,250	14.99	4.12	-2.1	+1.2	+6.1	+17.0
Rhode Island	4,574	16,491	12,345	581,297	127.09	35.25	+1.0	+1.1	+3.9	+7.1
South Carolina	9,764	38,908	30,586	546,212	55.94	14.04	+2	+1	+6.7	+6.4
South Dakota	3,178	10,834	8,210	310,418	97.68	28.65	+9	+1.2	+4.4	+14.9
Tennessee	21,628	79,819	60,127	1,525,368	70.53	19.11	+9	+8	+10.4	+12.9
Texas	25,467	105,508	80,411	1,806,369	70.93	17.12	+3	+1	-7	-1.9
Utah	3,540	12,535	9,342	462,062	130.53	36.86	+2.2	+1.6	+13.1	+15.2
Vermont	1,227	4,346	3,257	132,231	107.77	30.43	+2.5	+1.7	+14.0	+31.3
Virgin Islands	212	771	651	9,144	43.13	11.86	-3.9	-6.8	-7.6	+18.0
Virginia	9,478	38,123	29,907	741,618	78.25	19.45	+8	+2.3	+5.5	+10.6
Washington	12,351	42,996	32,077	1,961,737	158.83	45.63	+1.0	+1.4	+9.7	+16.0
West Virginia	20,413	78,485	61,066	1,763,798	86.41	22.47	(*)	-4.6	+10.6	+5.6
Wisconsin	9,130	33,206	25,162	1,519,494	166.43	45.76	+1.6	+2.8	+13.3	+17.6
Wyoming	765	2,757	2,096	104,313	136.36	37.84	+2.1	+3.5	+10.1	+14.7

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 4.

⁴ Data understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 20.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1959¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1959 in—		March 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	331,304	\$21,091,642	\$63.66	+0.7	+1.6 ²	+10.1	+16.1
Ala.	12,752	420,904	33.01	-.2	+.2	+1.5	+1.8
Ark.	7,015	256,332	36.54	-.5	+.1	+2.6	+7.1
Calif.	5,503	482,237	87.63	+4.6	+5.4	+173.0	+208.2
Colo.	5,571	362,387	65.05	+.5	+3.0	+2.7	+9.2
Conn.	2,143	283,863	132.46	+1.0	+3.9	+3.7	+5.5
Del.	314	20,501	65.29	-.9	-.9	+6.1	+10.1
D. C.	2,549	189,797	74.46	+3.4	+7.1	+4.9	+16.3
Fla.	7,650	449,220	58.72	+1.7	+2.1	+22.3	+24.6
Ga.	17,797	924,299	51.94	+1.7	+1.8	+21.3	+34.8
Hawaii	1,081	77,336	71.54	+.3	+.9	-2.7	+8.6
Idaho	985	68,303	69.34	+.7	-.1	+5.2	+12.3
Ill. ³	16,845	1,342,421	79.69	—	—	—	—
Kans.	4,252	344,139	80.94	-1.0	+.3	-.7	+6.3
Ky.	7,825	344,699	44.05	-.1	(⁴)	+12.5	+29.2
La.	15,154	815,498	53.81	+.9	+.8	+2.9	+10.3
Maine	1,722	122,616	71.21	+2.9	+2.7	+38.2	+59.2
Md.	5,375	347,863	64.72	+.1	+.2	+6.4	+16.1
Mass.	10,061	1,165,086	115.80	+.6	-1.1	+5.9	+3.7
Mich.	4,029	343,569	85.27	+1.3	+.8	+21.2	+24.9
Minn.	2,133	130,269	61.07	+1.7	+1.7	+16.5	+17.3
Miss.	7,515	221,440	29.47	+2.8	+2.8	+24.3	+24.3
Mo.	15,363	889,815	57.92	+.4	+.4	+3.3	+6.2
Mont.	1,484	104,043	70.11	-.5	-1.1	+1.6	+3.6
Nebr.	1,547	109,637	70.87	+.3	+2.7	+11.8	+14.7
N. H.	384	33,747	87.88	+.8	+1.6	+18.5	+21.5
N. J.	5,763	552,242	95.83	+1.0	+.2	+15.7	+22.0
N. Mex.	2,193	146,505	66.81	+.4	+.5	+11.3	+31.6
N. Y.	38,700	3,864,572	99.86	-.3	+1.6	+.5	+6.8
N. C.	17,469	811,599	46.46	+1.4	+1.8	+11.0	+22.3
N. Dak.	1,055	95,914	90.91	+.7	-4.9	+1.7	+3.3
Ohio	10,391	737,550	70.08	+.7	+10.3	+12.9	+28.6
Okla.	8,808	763,209	85.77	+.7	+.3	+11.1	+23.9
Oreg.	5,169	465,582	90.07	+2.5	+9.4	+25.1	+29.5
Pa.	15,500	913,057	68.91	+.5	+.4	+5.6	+3.3
P. R.	21,172	187,150	8.84	+.2	+.1	+1.5	+2.7
R. I.	2,619	211,651	80.81	+.2	+.8	+18.5	+25.1
S. C.	7,899	275,219	34.84	0	(⁴)	+2.6	+2.7
S. Dak.	1,076	64,978	60.39	+2.6	+3.8	+11.6	+34.3
Tenn.	7,313	329,496	45.06	+1.6	+2.3	+44.0	+56.0
Tex.	4,624	243,241	52.00	+2.3	+4.3	+183.7	+216.9
Utah	2,110	152,392	72.22	+1.3	+1.1	+10.1	+15.9
Vt.	788	46,700	59.38	+2.5	+2.3	+18.0	+32.3
V. I.	104	2,653	25.51	0	-.3	+3.0	+30.7
Va.	6,004	281,381	46.87	+.8	+.7	+8.5	+21.9
Wash.	6,100	625,190	102.49	+.7	+.6	+6.2	+10.0
W. Va.	7,469	259,614	34.76	-.5	-7.5	-1.7	-11.1
Wis.	1,302	170,907	131.26	-.4	+8.8	+3.7	+12.3
Wyo.	537	40,639	75.68	-.4	+3.9	+2.9	+10.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 3.

³ Data understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 21.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, March 1959¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1959 in—		March 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	480,000	\$33,193,000	\$69.19	-0.1	+1.9	+6.2	+20.3
Ala.	115	1,445	12.57	+15.0	+8.7	-16.7	-21.6
Alaska	244	15,098	61.88	+.8	-1.5	+16.7	+7.8
Ariz.	3,370	136,080	40.38	-2.4	+1.5	+25.3	+26.3
Ark.	413	4,877	11.81	-20.3	-24.6	+10.7	+10.7
Calif.	40,820	2,258,110	55.32	+1.7	+4.1	-7.4	-3.8
Colo.	2,293	113,751	49.61	-9.4	-11.7	-14.2	-9.6
Conn.	5,739	410,597	71.55	-3.8	-3.0	-11.8	-8.3
Del.	2,176	144,747	66.52	-2	+3.8	+3.3	+3.6
D. C.	1,479	106,918	72.29	+4.9	+4.8	+48.8	+61.4
Fla. ⁴	9,500	285,000	—	—	—	—	—
Ga.	2,301	56,848	24.71	+2.2	+3.0	-16.8	-14.9
Hawaii	1,353	104,318	77.10	+1.7	+1.0	-2.2	+15.3
Ill.	52,232	4,500,932	86.17	+3.7	+8.8	+23.1	+46.6
Ind. ⁵	28,827	1,050,669	36.45	-3.9	-5.0	+11.6	+13.5
Iowa	4,642	186,423	40.16	-4.5	-1.9	-9.7	-7.1
Kans.	2,559	165,864	64.82	-8.0	-8.9	-5.5	+3.5
Ky.	2,521	76,451	30.33	-24.8	-38.7	-35.5	-44.1
La.	9,658	466,804	48.33	-5.8	-5.0	-3.0	+6.1
Maine	3,763	174,089	46.26	+5.2	+3.6	+5.2	+6.0
Md.	3,421	216,728	63.35	+2.7	+3.0	+27.5	+33.6
Mass.	10,479	753,083	71.87	+.5	+2.1	-2.0	-.4
Mich.	48,536	4,937,311	101.72	-.7	+5.7	+16.4	+40.6
Minn.	10,511	839,430	79.86	+2.7	+6.8	+16.1	+34.8
Miss.	1,004	14,514	14.46	+3.7	+2.8	+1.8	+4.1
Mo.	8,366	536,745	64.16	+1.6	+2.9	+17.2	+52.2
Mont.	1,992	86,305	43.33	+27.0	+18.9	-20.1	-7.3
Nebr.	1,519	75,210	49.51	-2.3	+7	-11.8	+3.9
Nev. ⁴	650	17,600	—	—	—	—	—
N. H.	1,272	71,715	56.38	-5.7	-3.1	-21.3	+20.7
N. J. ⁴	13,593	1,389,356	102.21	+.9	+1.7	+6.6	+16.9
N. Mex.	506	24,366	40.88	+.2	+2.9	+11.0	+29.3
N. Y.	44,152	4,260,941	96.51	+1.6	+2.6	+12.6	+22.9
N. C.	2,621	59,668	22.77	+.2	+3.7	-35.3	-29.6
N. Dak.	781	47,081	60.28	-7.6	-2.3	+0.5	+15.4
Ohio	45,226	3,385,382	74.85	-.9	+1.1	-2	+20.5
Okla.	7,966	111,297	13.97	+2.1	-1.8	-6.2	-4.8
Oreg.	7,191	492,313	68.46	+15.5	+13.0	-2.9	-14.3
Pa.	30,042	2,822,214	72.29	+1.0	-2.5	+34.4	+40.0
P. R.	1,734	12,153	7.01	+11.2	+6.8	+4.5	+12.1
R. I.	3,901	298,497	76.52	-.2	+9.6	-6.5	-.2
S. C.	1,376	30,382	22.08	+3.6	+2.1	-17.4	-16.3
S. Dak.	686	24,377	35.53	-31.4	-34.3	-45.8	-44.3
Tenn.	3,034	43,738	14.42	+.5	-7.3	-10.1	-29.5
Tex. ⁷	9,700	233,000	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2,473	183,957	74.39	-2.3	+1.8	-17.1	+1.5
Vt. ⁷	1,700	74,000	—	—	—	—	—
V. I.	119	2,782	23.38	-.8	+2.5	-9.8	+8.3
Va.	2,438	96,631	39.64	+4	+2.9	-14.2	-3.7
Wash.	17,193	1,230,464	71.57	-3.0	-5.3	-4.7	+5
W. Va.	2,877	97,116	33.76	-.7	+5	+22.2	+22.8
Wis.	10,764	921,451	85.60	-11.1	-13.5	-3.1	-1.9
Wyo.	768	50,425	65.66	-9.5	-12.7	+25.1	+51.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and total payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

³ About 8 percent of this total is estimated.

⁴ Partly estimated.

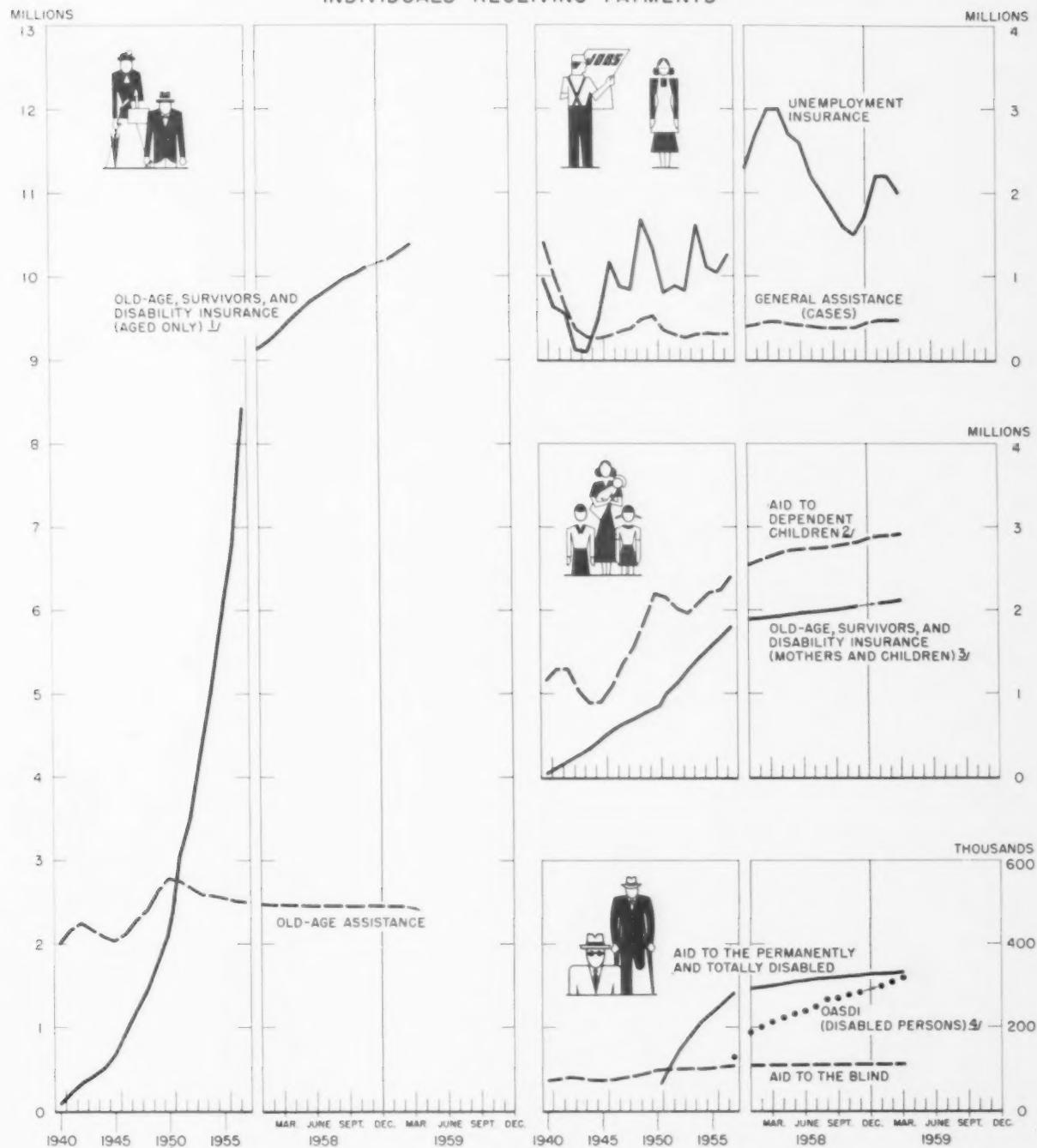
⁵ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁶ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

⁷ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status; data for December 1958 not available); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

³ Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE MAIL TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE: \$1.00
(GPO)